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ARROWHEADS

PIERCING THE THICK SKIN OF CAPITALISM.

When the Enemy Calls "Anarchist"—Patriotism and Appropriations—Astors Rending "Sacred Home" Myth—Catholic Father O'Conor Barking up Wrong Tree.

Ex-Premier Maura, whose complicity in the assassination of Ferrer aroused such a popular indignation that the King had to dismiss him, pronounces "all the Liberals Anarchists." That is out-Anarchying Anarchists. Every time an apostle of freedom is martyrized, the Anarchists claim him as an Anarchist. Matters not how clean and sensible a man the martyr, the Anarchist ass forthwith dons the lion's skin. But the Anarchists usually wait till the apostle of freedom becomes a martyr, and when he cannot protest against the affront, before they claim him. They are doing so with Ferrer. Maura however pronounces even the live Liberals "Anarchists." Maura has become more incautious than the Anarchists.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, an aged peer who traces his royal pedigree to the time of King Charles, says the budget compelled him to restrict his private—what? his private bills for wine, women and song? No!—his private charities!

"Thrift, Horatio, thrift!" no doubt was the thought uppermost on the mind of Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania when, delivering the principal address at the Yorktown celebrations, he rapturously declared: "It is the cry of commerce and of labor, of capital ang industry, demanding again that the waterways of the United States, its harbors, and approaches be developed now!" Patriotic rapture melts away before the raptures that the vistas of fat River and Harbor Appropriation Bills kindle into flame.

The New York "Evening Post" was peculiarly wicked when it decided to publish the letter of one John D. Moore of this city in extenuation of the assassination of Ferrer. Mr. Moore's letter amounts to saying: "Ferrer had no fair trial; what of it? His death was right. He had no use for the church, and the church is the bulwark of order in the land." We cannot have too many Moores express their views, nor can the rope given to them be too long. The people cannot too soon be informed upon the kind of trial that "the bulwark of order in the land" requires to bulwark it up.

No sooner has the community been freed of the stench of Gould divorce cases, when another worthy elite couple, John Jacob Astor and his wife, start a similar nasty stream running. Obviously, the less society has of this style of "sacredness of the home" the better, and the sooner these "pillars of the family sanctity" are put to work to earn their living the better it will be for them and for the human race.

Minister C. H. Sherrill, at Buenos Ayres, sees "a very favorable opportunity for the investment of American capital" in tanneries in Argentine, as "Labor at Resistencia costs about 1½ pesos (equal to $0.64 per day) and is stated to be readily obtainable." Why should any workingman shout his head off for "Anti-immigration"? If the labor doesn't come to American capital, American capital goes to the labor. What's the difference?

Readers of The People, who fail not to take in the article "At the Golden Gate," reproduced in this issue from the Stuttgart "Metalworkers' Journal," will join us in the direst apprehensions for its author "Chagrin." The "Unions"(?) he so well lashes are the identical A. F. of L. guilds in the interest of which the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" admits it was willing to split the Socialist Movement of America. "Chagrin" may now expect to see himself called a "scab," a "Union wrecker," "a furnisher of scabs," and see thrown at him all the bouquets that the Volkszeitung Corporation and Socialist party press generally have showered upon The People for likewise telling the truth about these corrupt caricatures of Unionism.

It very much looks as if the Jesuit Father J. F. X. O'Conor, who, in his recent sermon denouncing France and Italy as "unjust and wicked," praised Spain as the right sort of a country, and held her up as fit for emulation, will soon have to take his pet from the list of the "good" and enter her upon the list of the "unjust and wicked." The language of the Spanish member of the Cortes, Alejandro Leroux, to the effect that the clericalists and monarchists are facing a revolt which is bound to result in the downfall of the Crown; the downfall of the clerical ministry of Premier Maura; and now the flight of the Queen with her children to the Isle of Wight;—all this portends "injustice and wickedness" on the part of the Spanish people. —Well for Spain!

One may judge what the spirit of "Law and Order" is which our capitalist officials carry into office by reading the Albany report of the argument made by Frank S. Black before the Court of Appeals, looking to the setting of Harry Kendal Thaw free. Black was only recently the Governor of this State. Thaw is a convicted paranoiac of that most dangerous type which consists in delighting in whipping women, a sport that lightly runs into murder, and which already pushed the darling Harry to commit homicide. The ex-Governor, for a consideration, would let the vicious lunatic loose again upon the community.

Wicked Tammany Chief Murphy! The Anti-Tammany forces having started the charge that unspeakable "white slave" conditions prevail in the city, young women being detained in immoral houses and shamelessly exploited with the aid of Police and Politicians, Murphy coolly answers that during the time in which these conditions are alleged to have existed McClellan and Seth Low, Bingham, McAdoo and Greene—Anti-Tammany as well as Tammany men—were Mayors and heads of the Police. That thrust went home.

Longheaded Gompers! At the recent Textile Workers Convention that met in Washington on October 19, Mr. Gompers "spoke with great vigor" upon the necessity of his Unions providing all sorts of insurance for themselves. Of course! The insurance feature is really the main hoop that holds the Gompers craft Union concerns together. Having ceased to be fighting organizations, they have become mainly coffin associations. Undertaker Gompers is seeing to his trade.

Hearst is coining mottoes for the Socialist Labor Party. His epigram that the motto of the political parties against him is "Divided we fight, united we steal" is excellent. It, theoretically fits all bourgeois politicians to a t. By the light of the light that candidate Gaynor is throwing upon Hearst and his traction and subway moves Hearst is evidently included. As to Gaynor and Bannard themselves, they were included from the start.

PREACHERS.

In Alarm as They See Their Occupation Gone.

The preachers seeing that they have lost their hold on the workingmen, and no doubt fearing that as a consequence they will be discarded by their capitalist employers, are straining every nerve to regain the confidence of the workers.

Over in Brooklyn the other night some Methodist dominies made a strong bid for working class support. The Rev. Dr. William M. Balch of Dover, N. H., secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, said that in the great cities a complete development of institutional methods was all but indispensable to missions and to many other churches as well. Social service, the speaker said, must be seen in its human and spiritual perspective. "The social problem is more than a mercenary issue of money and markets, more than a sordid conflict between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots.' It is the conflict of humanity against beastliness; for civilization against savagery. It involves the fame and the fate of the nation for which Washington fought and Lincoln died; the class hatred and the race hatred which magnify the modern meaning of man's inhumanity to man; the cry of children overworked and the curse of men out of work; the increasing pauperism, filth, drunkenness, crime, white slavery and white plague of our over-grown and ever-growing cities; the early and inevitable choice between progress and degeneracy.

"Myriad voices are crying, 'Why does not the church do something?' They are, in large part, untimely, unreasoning voices, for we are doing some things, and ought not to do some of the things that they say. And yet all the time there is a still, small voice saying sadly, 'Why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the things that I say?' And it is ever true that the social service of to-day will only condemn us unless it leads to a larger service to-morrow."

Dr. W. H. Morgan, of Newark, N. J., a former steel worker, said he was put into a steel works when he was ten years old, and it was a crime that the law permitted a boy to be placed there at that age. "I declare to you," he said, "and I know what I am talking about, that if Andrew Carnegie had paid decent wages in his steel works he would not have so much money to trouble him in giving it away. He has got a good deal to answer for to God Almighty. Speak of Andrew Carnegie anywhere in the Pittsburg Valley among the workers, and you will find they love him—not.

"There is no question that the laboring man is alienated from the church. He despises its missions, laughs them to scorn, as Professor Ely says, and detests our evangelistic methods. We have not yet begun to preach the social message of Jesus. We are too apt to think that life and its success is to be measured by dollars."

Dr. Morgan referred to the "infamous McKees Rocks business," and said "it was the Outlook, and not a yellow journal, which editoriall said that Hochstadt, in his declarations, was thinking of dividends and not of men, and after dividends men get their 'share.' Life was worth nothing, and if it is a question of breaking a machine or killing a hunkey, kill the hunkey."

John Williams, commissioner of labor for the State of New York, also spoke. He said that the church has not as yet arisen to its opportunity in dealing with the great questions which are being agitated for social betterment and there was no reason why it should not know. In his lepartment, he said, instead of feeling, as should be the case, that it had the church behind it, the commissioner and those interested with him were in doubt.

SWEDISH STRIKE KEEPS UP.

By Cable to "Arbetaren," S. L. P. Organ.

Stockholm, November 1.—More than thirty thousand strikers still continue the struggle against the ruling class. The contest is now hard and bitter. Extreme measures have been resorted to against the strikers. On the verge of winter their wives, children and household belongings are being thrown out of their dwellings by the minions of law and order. In fact every kind of persecution is being restorted to, but the victory will be ours.

Lindguist.

"WHITE SLAVERY"

[From Daily People, October 28. During the late Municipal Campaign in New York.]

That prostitution is one of the pillars of capitalist society, without which that proud-pretentious structure would sag and crumble, is a well known fact to every scientist, even if he be no economist, and to every economist even if he be no scientist. Of this fact European scientists, especially of the medical profession, make no bones. Otherwise here in America.

The same poisonous breath that, here in the United States, debauches Art, rendering it subservient to the demands of commercialism, also palsies the tongue and pen of the medical science, to say nothing of official professorism, compelling it to be silent upon the subject, or, if it at all utters itself, to be disingenuous and hypocritical. The work of the American scientist, medical or otherwise, of standing that deals objectively with "prostitution" does not exist. Bourgeois requirements forbid the telling of the truth. The truth upon the subject, so far told, was hitherto spurned by the pharisaic beurgeois as "foreign," hence, supposedly inapplicable to the land. The present municipal campaign in this city turns over a new leaf in the matter.

Driven by that spirit which the British economist Dunning pointed at as driving the capitalist, however timid he may otherwise be, to stick at no risk, even to the chance of being hanged, if there is a 300 per cent profit in prospect, the opposing subway syndicates, who are striving to win possession of the city administration, have started a line of vituperation, crimination and recrimination, met with pleas of confession and avoidance, which culminated in a statement by William J. Gaynor that marks the closing of an old and the opening of a new era. Mr. Gaynor's anwser to the charge of rampant and systematic prostitution in the city was to refer the accusers to a number of leading authorities, among them Lecky, especially to what the latter says on the subject of prostitution "in the famous fifth chapter of his History of European Morals." That famous chapter contains this passage:

> There has arisen in society a figure which is certainly the most mournful, and in some respects the most awful, upon which the eye of the moralist can dwell. That unhappy being whose very name is a shame to speak; who counterfeits with a cold heart the transports of affection, and submits herself as the passive instrument of lust; who is scorned and insulted as the vilest of her sex, and doomed, for the most part, to disease and abject wretchedness and an early death, appears in every age as the perpetual symbol of the degradation and the sinfulness of man. Herself the supreme type of vice, she is ultimately the most efficient guardian of virtue. But for her, the unchallenged purity of countless homes would be polluted, and not a few who, in the pride of their untempted chastity, think of her with an indignant shudder, would have known the agony of remorse and of despair. On that one degraded and ignoble form are concentrated the passions that might have filled the world with shame. She remains, while creeds and civilizations rise and fall, the eternal priestess of humanity, blasted for the sins of the people.

Even if it had been the blockhead Republican candidate Bannard, even if it had been the free-lance millionaire candidate Hearst, who cited Lecky, the act would have gone far to meet the deficiency of a recognized authority in and of the bourgeois world of America upon the function of prostitution in the bourgeois social "order." The citing of Lecky by Gaynor—a notability in the ruling upper crust of the country; a Judge of long and unimpeached standing; a celebrity frequently appealed to to head municipal and state tickets, and now heading the Independent and Democratic tickets in this city; a patrician, spoken of more than once as a Presidential possibility; a, by the bourgeois, admired paladin of "Law and Order" with an eye especially to morality; a, by the bourgeois, much venerated personage as a diligent reader and quoter of the Bible—the citing of Lecky by such a bright particular star in the capitalist firmament, and quoting particularly and especially that Fifth Chapter—that, henceforth, "cleanses" Lecky of the "foreign" stigma—that, henceforth, renders Lecky standard American authority.

Lecky is no Socialist. If he were he would not conclude that womanhood was always and is to remain eternally on the cross, "blasted for the sins of the people." He would know that the crucifixion of womanhood is a crime of Property, and consequent Class Rule, and, consequently, endable as ended it will be by the Socialist Revolution. All this nevertheless, Lecky's Fifth Chapter, of which the above passage may be considered a summary, is justly famous. It is the admission by a master mind in the ruling class that its life is bottomed on others' death; that its safety rests upon others' wretchedness; that its "virtue" depends upon others' vices; that its Christianity is a Lie.

SANDGREN LEARNING

THE SWEDISH DELEGATE'S LOS ANGELES MEETING.

Knock-Out Blow to Pure and Simple Political Socialism and Gompersism, Administered by the Swedish Delegate, Is Supplemented by Self-Inflicted Knock-Out Blow to I-Am-a-Bumism by "Fellow Worker Jones"—Sandgren's Improved Attitude Toward the Ballot.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 21.—The delegate from Sweden, John Sandgren, gave a very plain and interesting talk on the class war which is now raging in Sweden, commonly called the Swedish general strike. In his address he showed the solidarity of labor in the two fields, namely, industrial and political. His talk made plain to every working man and woman in the audience that no such solidarity could ever be effected in America as long as we have a bogus Socialist party in the political field, and the workers divided into craft unions on the economic field.

Sandgren showed that Sam Gompers' English idea of craft unionism was nipped in the bud in Sweden, and never obtained a foothold. Consequently there is the solidarity our Swedish brothers are displaying now. During his remarks everything suggestive of physical force was wildly applauded by the "I. I. I.'s."

In answering questions, Sandgren stated he was a "non-parliamentary Socialist." The I. I. I.'s, not knowing what that meant, and thinking it must be a slap at the S. L. P. immediately commenced again to blister their hands and cause stone bruises on their heels.

Sandgren was asked the question of the necessity of political action (voting), and he answered by saying that the workers had never gained anything by voting, but as it was a custom of the people in Sweden and also in America, it didn't do any particular harm, and he would consider it time wasted to put up a propaganda to convert them away from the habit.

I don't know what brought forth such an applause, but hats flew in the air, cat calls and shouts rent the ear, the greatest tumult arose I ever witnessed—This lasted about five minutes.

Nothing exciting happened after this except that one of the "fellow workers" had an attack of De Leonitis, but as he was in the rear of the hall where there was plenty of "air" his case was not fatal.

Questions were answered and five minute speeches were made, after Sandgren's address.

"Fellow Worker" Jones of the I. I. I.'s, a graduate from the Socialist school of Walter Thomas Mills, and formerly a member of the Socialist party, took the floor. Louder applause greeted him than had been given to Sandgren, for the I. I. I.'s knew where he "was at." Fellow Worker Jones can repeat chapter after chapter, phonograph style, from Walter Thomas Mills' "Struggle for Existence." He repeated it with all the punctuality that a five-year-old child repeats the Lord's prayer. His faculty for memorizing is something remarkable. Five years ago it was stated by "good responsible men" in the Socialist party that every time Walter Thomas Mills shook his whiskers a seismic disturbance vibrated through capitalism. Fellow Worker Jones is a chip of the old block, minus the whiskers. "Harass Capitalism," was the hub of his argument. The way to do it? Dead easy. "In going to San Fernando, ten miles north of here, when the conductor asks for the fare, wrangle with him until you arrive at the destination, hop off, place your thumb to your nose and say 'Good bye, I. I. I.' If you go into a restaurant and eat, and the waitress or the cashier, on going out, asks you for the pay, tell her you didn't intend to pay, and, simply harass her." Fellow Worker Jones didn't say so, but if aforesaid conductor, or waitress happened to be I. I. I.'s, they would have to quit their jobs and harass together. Of course, ten miles in any other direction will work just as well as toward the aqueduct, but Fellow Worker Jones, having worked there as organizer for the I. I. I.'s, did not get this idea from Walter Thomas Mills or any other "Intellectual ballot box freak." The idea of "harassing" is an original idea of Jones's, springing as it were, out of "their own economic organization." No S. P. freak can lay claim to it.

It is to be hoped that in Sandgren's trip to America, he will learn more and more of the Labor Movement, and if ever the Swedish strikers get next to the "harassing" theory, it will be all off with the big Swedish corporations, and the death blow to capitalism. The nice sum of $43 was collected for the Swedish strikers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the I. I. I.'s. We are all glad Sandgren came and regret he could not be with us longer.

O. W. Sewell.

SOCIALISTS WIN AGAIN.

Another Seat in German Reichstag Captured from "Liberals."

Coburg, Germany, October 23.—The socialists won another seat in the Reichstag at the election in this city, which was regarded as a National-Liberal stronghold.

CRAZY!

[Under the above heading, the Madrid, Spain, "El Socialista" of October 15, two days after the assassination of Ferrer, and the latest issue of the paper that has so far reached this office, contains the below article.]

What may be the plan of the Government with the cruel repression which it is enforcing in connection with the events of Catalonia, of Barcelona especially? What goal is the Government aiming at by causing to be proclaimed as leader of that movement one who was none such (unfortunately it lacked leaders), and by causing men who took none, or only very insignificant part in the same, to appear in the light of resolute actors in the affair? Does the Government expect to terrorize the Catalonian working people by inflicting terrible punishments upon them, even unto the penalty of death? Does it expect the terror will extend to the working people of other regions in Spain?

Well, if such is the Government's purpose (and the facts reveal none other) it must be pronounced crazy.

Such savage procedure, such fierce malignity, such inhuman and abhorrent conduct may drive fright into a minority of pusillanimous working people; not in the others, the immense majority. On the contrary. The effect upon them of brutalities, the injustice and the crimes perpetrated by the present Government will be indignation, hatred, thirst for reprisals. As a consequence, when the time will arrive, as arrive it will, that the proletariat will be able to do justice, it will show itself severe, hard, inexorable. It will remember the misdeeds of to-day; and, without imitating the barbarous procedure of the present rulers by punishing innocent people and applying ferocious penalties to those who are but slightly guilty, it will not forget the real criminals, nor will it prove itself merciful as it has almost always been towards those who officiated as executioners.

Crazy, crazy, indeed, are they who to-day are choking the prisons with innocent workingmen; they are driving from their homes men without guilt; they who are practising merciless rigors upon women and children; they who are shooting honorable citizens to death, or sentencing them to the penitentiary upon mere suspicion, or out of rancor, or in punishment for trifling offences. That insanity, which irritates many feelings, which affronts many a conscience, and which causes the spirit of every worthy person to revolt—that insanity will have to be atoned for.

The winds which the dementedly furious present Government is sowing can not choose but inevitably to produce violent storms.

The working class will not forget, it can not forget, what is now being done to its members.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Hoquiam, Wash., October 24.—Conditions in the state of Washington are exceedingly favorable for the Socialist Labor Party's growth. In my tour as a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District here, I have held good meetings and have had splendid sales of Socialist literature.

It happened that the S. P. candidate for Congress, Emil Hermon, came to town while I was here. He sports the title of "Lumber jack orator." I made him a proposition, and advertised it in the papers, to retire from the race if he could show that he had any reason for running as a Socialist, and could prove to any audience that the Socialist Labor Party was not the only bona fide working class party. Mr. Hermon, of course, would not accept.

At Olympia I held an open air meeting under difficulties; the weather was cold and the police annoyed me. But I succeeded in disposing of $2.70 worth of books.

In Aberdeen three nights were spent agitating. We had rain at our first meeting, which made us give up. But we had successful meetings afterward and, in all, about $8 worth of literature was sold. At this place I was ably assisted by A. Robinson. On Saturday night we held the premier meeting of my trip. In the two and one half hours that we talked, we passed out $6.50 worth of pamphlets.

These good sales of literature show how eager the workingmen hereabout are for the S. L. P. message. The party is the only thing a clear headed wage-earner can conscientiously support, and our members everywhere ought to send it forward.

C. M. Carlson.

1,200 CIGARWORKERS

MAINTAIN BRILLIANT STRIKE AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Led and Guided by the Light of the Socialist Labor Party, Foreign Workers Stand Like a Rock for Living Conditions and Wages, While Few Americans Are Eager to Scab—Victory Sure If Present Tactics Are Continued.

New Brunswick, N. J., October 28.—The great strike of 1,200 fiercely exploited cigar workers, men and women, in this town, is now in its sixth day, with the spirit excellent among the strikers, and every chance for success if they continue in the path in which they have been started by members of the Socialist Labor Party.

The great strike is at the Hirschhorn, Mack and Company's cigar factory, and broke out last Saturday afternoon after a long career of overbearing behavior and oppression on the part of the company. The last straw came when five girls were summarily discharged for merely protesting against the bad stock they were given to work with, and the bad treatment they received. Of the 1,200 working people, most are young women and girls. Eighty per cent of them are Hungarians, the rest Poles, Slavs, Germans, Wends, and about 100 Americans, most of whom are cigar packers.

The company's exploitation and treatment of its working force was inconceivable in its harshness. All were kept on piece work. From a certain amount of tobacco they had to extract a certain number of cigars, whether the stock was fit or not—which it usually wasn't. When the girls could not turn out the required number of cigars, their wages were reduced, not by the value of the unused stock, but by that of the missing cigars. For instance, when a girl received stock for a thousand cigars, and on account of the bad stock she could only make 800, the company took off not the price of the stock which was not used, but the factory price of 200 finished cigars. Then, the strikers declare, the cigar was sold anyhow, at the regular price. Thus the company, in spite of its allegation that it "threw out the imperfect cigars to protest the trade," was coining money both ways.

This is not the first time dissatisfaction has broken out in this shop. But on previous occasions the foreman had a very efficacious way of checking it. If a girl protested against the abuse meted out to her, she was physically kicked and thrown out. Not knowing the English language, the girls were unable to bring action in the courts. Against the powerful company, which controls fifteen or twenty factories, the wage-slaves were unable to win their rights. Gradually things came to such a state that it needed but a spark to set off the mass revolt. The strike broke out.

Fooled by the various priests, who have always worked against all enlightenment among their people, the women of the proletariat were not clear as to what action they should take. The Hungarian Socialist Labor Party men in New Brunswick did their best in enlightening and guiding the factory slaves. On Saturday afternoon one of these men, Davies, aroused them to the necessity for proper and united action, now that they had gone so far as to call a strike. At the same time he sent for a speaker to the Hungarian S. L. P. headquarters in New York. On Saturday evening Louis Basky went, and went into conference with some of the strikers, at which it was decided to hold an organization meeting on Sunday night.

Meanwhile the company was not idle. On Saturday it also sent its lieutenants around among the strikers, filling them with false notions; for the company knew that if the workers stood together they would win. These lieutenants threw mud at the Socialist Labor Party men, and tried to create a breach between them and the strikers, and thus cut off their support. This course seemed easy, as the strikers knew nothing of organization. But the Sunday evening meet-

(Continued on page six.)

OUR INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT

UNDER SHELL OF THE POLITICAL, IT ALREADY EXISTS, ONLY IT IS RUN BY THE CAPITALISTS.

Senators and Congressmen, Posing as Representatives of This or That State, Really Are There as Guardians and Retainers of the Industries in Which They Own Stock, or by Which They Are Controlled—An Analysis of the Present Congress Showing the Extent of the Silent Revolution That Has Taken Place—All Ready Now for the Working Class to Step In and Turn the Industrial Government to Its Own Benefit.

At this late day in the Socialist Movement, he must be blind indeed to the perspective the movement is acquiring, who does not realize that for a successful inauguration of the new system the present Political state must be overthrown, and a new government reared, in which the representatives of the people will be not the deputies of geographical states, but of the industries.

In fact, this development is in a way taking place to-day, under our very eyes, within the shell of the political state itself. Were the full truth known about them, "our" representatives in Congress and the Senate would be seen to represent not the people of the states from which they come, but, either as paid agents or directly interested part-owners, the capitalistically controlled industries of those states. Instead of the Congressman from Massachusetts and the Senator from California, what we really have are, say, the Congressman from the cotton mill industry, and the Senator from the Union Pacific.

The two most glaring instances of this ownership of industries by the representatives, or ownership of representatives by the industries—whichever way you please to put it, are perhaps the New York Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and the Colorado ditto, Simon Guggenheim.

"The Senator from New York."

Chauncey M. Depew sails in the legislative halls of the nation under the colors of the Senator from New York. He isn't. He is the Senator from the Vanderbilt railroads. A few other interests mingle in, but the Vanderbilt ties are the strongest.

Depew started as a lawyer. In 1866 he was appointed attorney for the New York Central & Harlem River R. R. Co., and satisfied the company's demands so well that in 1875 he was promoted to the job of general counsel for the N. Y. Central & Hudson River Co. Since that time he has been continuously identified, body and soul, with the Vanderbilt system. By 1885 he had "risen" to president of the last named company, which position he resigned after 14 years incumbency, in order to become simultaneous chairman of the boards of directors of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.'s. One might think this was enough "work" for one man, but not for Chauncey. Our capitalists have brains, no end of them. So, using his brains, Chauncey worked and pushed and shoved until now he bears on his 'scutcheon the following proud connections:

American Safe Deposit Co., trustee; American Surety Co., trustee; Beech Creek R. R. Co., director; Brooklyn Warehouse & Storage Co., dir.; Buffalo Erie Basin R. R. Co., dir.; Buffalo, Thousand Isl. & Portland R. R. Co., dir.; Canada Southern Bridge Co., dir.; Canada Southern R. R. Co., dir.; Carthage & Adirondack Ry., dir.; Carthage, Watertown & Sackett's Harbor R. R. Co., dir.; Central Dock & Terminal Ry., dir.; Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co., dir.; Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co., dir.; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R. R. Co., dir.; Clearwater & Raquette Lake R. R., dir.; Cleveland, Cinn., Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co., dir.; Columbus, Hope & Greensburg R. R., dir.; Delaware & Hudson Co., member of board of managers; Detroit River Tunnel Co., dir.; Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg R. R. Co., dir.; Fulton Chain R. R. Co., dir.; Fulton Navigation Co., dir.; Gouverneur & Oswegatchie R. R. Co., dir.; Hudson River Bridge Co., dir.; Jersey City & Bayonne R. R. Co., dir.; Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling R. R., dir.; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. Co., chairman board of directors; Mahoning Coal R. R. Co., dir.; Mercantile Trust Co., The, dir.; Merchants' Despatch Trans. Co., dir.; Michigan Cen. R. R. Co., dir.; Michigan, Midland & Canada R. R. C., dir.; Mohawk & Malone R. R. Co., dir.; New Jersey Junc. R. R. Co., dir.; New Jersey Shore Line R. R. Co., dir.; N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co., dir.; N. Y. & Ottawa R. R., dir.; N. Y. & Putnam R. R., dir.; N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Riv. R. R. Co., chairman board of directors; N. Y. C. Niagara R. R. R. Co., dir.; N. Y., Chicago & St. L. R. R. Co. chairman board of directors; N. Y. State Realty & Terminal C., The, dir.; Niagara Grand Isl. Bridge Co., dir.; Niagara Riv. Bridge Co., dir.; Oswego & Rome R. R., dir.; Pine Creek Ry. Co., dir.; Raquette Lake Ry. Co., dir.; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R. Co., dir.; Rutland R. R. Co., dir.; St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. Co., dir.; Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris R. R. Co., dir.; Standard Trust Co., dir.; Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Ry., Co., dir.; Terminal Ry. of Buffalo, dir.; Tivoli Hollow R. R. Co., dir.; Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit Ry. Co., dir.; Toluca Elec. Light & Power Co., dir.; Utica & Black Riv. R. R., dir.; Willkill Valley R. R. Co., dir.; West Shore R. R., dir.; Western Transit Co., dir.; Western Union Telegraph Co., dir.

Whew! We're through! Sixty-four of them. And directorship implies stock ownership. Whom do you suppose gets "represented" by Chauncey Depew—the working class of New York State, or the railroad capitalists of that and a dozen other States?

Simon Guggenheim Close Second.

A close second to "our Chauncey" is Simon Guggenheim, senior Senator from Colorado. Simon is one of the Guggenheim Five, the brothers Simon, Isaac, Daniel, Solomon and Murray, who between them hold the mining and smelting industry of Colorado and the West generally under their thumbs.

Simon's claim to the title of representative of the people of Colorado lies in the fact that he is a director of the American Smelting & Refining Co., an "infant industry" which either owns or fully controls the business and plants of these thirteen corporations:

United Smelting & Refining Co., Helena Mont.; National Smelt. & Refin. Co., Chicago; Omaha & Grant Smelt. Co.; San Juan Smelt. & Refin. Co., Durango, Cal.; Pueblo Smelt. & Refin. Co.; Hanauer Smelt. Wks., Salt Lake City; Consolidated Kansas City Smelt. & Refin. Co.; Penn. Lead Co.; Penn. Smelt. Co.; Globe Smelt. & Refin. Co., Denver; Bimetallic Smelt. Co., Leadville, Colo.; Germania Lead Wks., Salt Lake; Chicago & Aurora Smelt. & Refin. Co.

Besides which Daniel, his brother, is director of at least eleven other mining, smelting, or varied concerns, including Gimbel Bros.' department store in Philadelphia. It needs no second thought to know how little space the wage slaves of these mines and smelters occupy in Senator Simon Guggenheim's mind when he paces the halls of Congress.

Of course not every Senator or Congressman is such a beautiful example of corporate ownership as these two. A diligent search of the stock books of corporations—which are not open to the general public—would reveal many more aspirants in this direction. However, even a cursory review of the field reveals some startling facts.

Taft and Sherman.

While President Taft's stockholdings are kept well concealed, and we can only measure, from his career as a corporation judge, the probable extent of his revenue in this direction, not so with Vice-President Sherman. He is President of the Utica Trust & Deposit Co., and was recently charged with being heavily interested in several fruit and vegetable canneries up state which flourish on child labor.

Among the New Yorkers.

Among the Congressmen from New York, who keep Senator Depew company at Washington, is Richard Young, of Brooklyn. Young is described as having taken an active part in the organization of the Flatbush Trust Co. He is director in the Nassau Bank of New York, trustee of the East River Savings Institution, and a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association of New York. With him is Edward B. Vreeland, who gets lots of notice as a "radical." Since 1891 he has been president of the Salamanca, N. Y., Trust Co., and is—"engaged principally in banking and oil." Anyone knows what that means.

In New Jersey.

In New Jersey they do things equally well. To go a trifle into past history, ex-Senator Dryden of that state, besides being president and director of the monster sweating machine known as the Prudential Life Insurance Co., was also of the Commercial Trust Co., Phila., dir.; Equitable Trust Co., N. Y., trustee; Fidelity Trust Co., Newark, vice-pres. and dir.; Franklin National Bank, Phila., dir.; Mercantile Trust Co., dir.; Union Nat'l Bank, Newark, vice-pres. and dir.; U. S. Casualty Co., dir; and U. S. Steel Corporation, dir.

So much for the past. The present senior Senator, John Kean, is a lawyer, and also president of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., and vice-president of the Manhattan Trust Co., New York. His team-mate, Frank O. Briggs, has a longer string of attachments. He is assistant treasurer of John A. Roeblings & Sons Co., secretary of the New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., and official of other allied Roebling Co.s; first vice-pres. Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Co.; dir. Broad St. Nat'l Bank, Trenton Saving Fund Soc., and Metropolitan Surety Co.

The Atlantic Seabord.

The whole Atlantic seaboard is "represented" at Washington in much the same way. In Delaware Henry Algernon Du Pont, a relative of the firm of powder-making capitalists, poses as Senator, not laying much stress on the fact that for 20 years, from 1879 to 1899 he was general manager of the Wilmington & Northern R. R. Co. With him is Senator Henry A. Richardson, since 1894 exploiter-in-chief of the Richardson & Robbins canning plant, at which "work" he is assisted by his two sons.

Maryland, where they are trying, with the approval of Mr. William Toner, said to be of the Socialist party, to disfranchise the Negro, they have a Senator John Walter Smith, a lumber merchant; president First National Bank of Snow Hill; and director in "many business and financial" (i. e., marauding) concerns. John Kronmiller, a Maryland Congressman is a merchant and manufacturer, and John Gill, another one, though now a lawyer was for long president of one of the biggest factories in Baltimore.

The roaring Senator from South Carolina, Ben Tillman, does not confess his stockholdings. The principal industries of his state, however, are cotton and tobacco, both of which woefully exploit the labor of little tots in some cases so young they don't know how old they are. It would be strange if some cotton mill stock were not found on Tillman. His co-Senator is more frank. He boasts of being a big cotton planter and merchant; in 1901 he began the cotton movement which culminated in the "Farmers' Protective Association," and for three years he has been field agent and organizer for the Southern Cotton Association.

Down in Florida James Piper Taliaferro, Senator, announces himself as "engaged in business." The business is real estate manipulation, and extensive fruit growing and picking, in which woman and child energy is fleeced to the last copper.

Up in New England.

Taking a jump to New England, we find Nelson W. Aldrich, the dutiful son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, and able sponsor and protector of Standard Oil on the floor of the Senate, also framer of the recent farcical tariff-revision bill.

Just west of this, in Connecticut, is encountered a Senator christened Morgan Gardner Bulkley. As far back as 1872 he was dabbling in banking, organizing and acting as first president of the First National at Hartford. Since 1879 he has been president of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., a feeder to the Morgan interests.

Massachusetts labors under the incubus of a paper manufacturer, Winthrop Murray Crane, as junior Senator, and its list of Congressmen is an illuminating one. Charles G. Washburn was for several years executive officer of the Washburn & Moen Man'f'g Co., and has been deeply "interested" in a score of other labor-exploiting enterprises. Charles Quincey Tirrell, disgracing an honored revolutionary name, is a lawyer with heavy holdings in extensive businesses of various sorts. Butler Ames is an agent of the Wamesit Power Co. of Lowell, which furnishes power to many of the great cotton-barracks there. John W. Weeks is a member of Hornblower & Weeks, bankers and brokers, vice-pres. First Nat'l Bank of Boston, and pres. of Newtonville Trust Co., of Newton, Mass. John A. Keliher is a jaunty real-estater, while Wm. C. Lovering winds the list up nicely by being engaged all his life in sweating profits out of the abject cotton mill slaves, besides being interested in many other manufactories, of which he is president, director and manager.

Bankers' Hold Strong.

All up New England the bankers' hold is strong. In New Hampshire the junior Senator is one of these gentry, Henry E. Burnham, pres. of the Mechanics' Savings Bank and member of the board of directors of the Second Nat'l Bank of Manchester, the mill town and of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.; he is also a lawyer. Vermont boasts of a Senator who is pres. of the Lamoille County Savings Bank & Trust Co., of the Lamoille County Nat'l Bank, and director of the Swanton Savings Bank & Trust Co. In his leisure moments from thus licking the cream off others' industry, he exploits labor directly through his trade in raw calfskins, lumber, and several manufactured commodities. His name is Carroll Smalley Page. The "Smalley" must refer to the small quantity of useful work he does.

"Representing" the Gulf States.

Representing the Gulf States we dis-

(Continued on page six.)

LOS ANGELES VOTERS, ATTENTION!

AN APPEAL TO MEN WHO ARE VOTERS, MEN WHO SHOULD BE VOTERS, AND WOMEN WHO WILL BE VOTERS.

The new primary laws disposing Party designations, places the important part of the election at the primaries, therefore it is necessary that every voter clearly understand what principles the various candidates represent. The Declaration of Independence states that the purpose of government is to secure every person the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but the average workingman and woman of to-day find this life but a precarious existence, his liberty merely the liberty to change jobs and masters—and the employment bureaus are monuments to the fact that he cannot readily do that—and his pursuit of happiness is but the never ending pursuit for a steady job.

The paramount issue of the working people in this election is the abolition of the wage-system of slavery. The chattel slave prior to the Civil War was forced by chains and whips to the auction block, but the modern wage-slave, forced by the struggle for life, drags himself to the auction block (employment bureau, or to factory gates) and there pays and fights for a master. We hold that a system which creates a parasitic few with millions on one hand, and a struggling underfed mass on the other, cannot be conducive to life, liberty and happiness of all the People.

No matter how angelic or sincere the public officials may be, so long as this gambling system of capitalism is upheld, so long as girls and women are forced to work in factories and stores at four and five dollars per week, "wages which their employes know will not feed, clothe and shelter them," so long as men are forced to work for wages with which they cannot raise families, so long will you have poverty, drunkenness, prostitution, criminals of all classes, stunted children and worried physical wrecks with which every large city is crowded. Taft's election was to bring national prosperity; Alexander's, local prosperity, but neither has arrived. Whether it be Clericals or Tammanyites, Alexanders, or Harpers, the life and fate of the working class is the same:—starvation by brutal or polite exploiters has the same result. A year ago Harper was jailing Socialist women for exercising their constitutional right of free speech, charging them with law-breaking. To-day the Harper gang is unmasked as the law-breakers and their immoral pus has been bared in the local courts.

The class struggle between the capitalist and working class is on. As Socialists, we wish to abolish it as we would smallpox or other social pests. The institution of wage-slavery must fall because it is economically and socially immoral, for it robs the worker of the wealth he produces, and forces him to exist in want. Capitalism is a gambling game for profits, with human life as stakes; every person in want, every case of starvation, every strike is a condemnation of wage-slavery. If chattel slavery is immoral, then wage-slavery is worse, as under the former the worker was guaranteed his living, while under the latter, even that is denied him.

As the working class is the only actual producing, useful and non-parasitical element of society, the Socialist Labor Party candidates pledge themselves to look after the economics and social welfare of that class. We do not aim to represent all the "People," for at present, part of the people, the "capitalists" are the oppressors, and useless parasites in society. We care for no capitalist or business administration: the Harper-Kern and Ruef-Schmitz were fair examples. The fact that workingmen very often have no confidence in their own class, thinking it takes special "business ability" to manage public affairs, leads them to elect capitalist officials who proceed to work the confidence game on them, and in a short time the capitalist politician builds a fine mansion while the deluded worker has a hard time paying his life insurance to secure decent burial after he is worked out. If workingmen would only realize their power, that they do all the really useful work and the capitalist is only like a useless barnacle, they would make a long stride toward freedom.

We call upon the wage-workers to organize into a class-conscious economic organization. We have had Roosevelt, the Trust-Buster; Taft, the Sooth-sayer; Harper, the Business-Mayor; Alexander, the Reformer, and so far as the wage worker is concerned, his relative wages are less than they were before. Therefore we call upon the wage-worker in particular, and all other intelligent citizens, in general, to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party, and thereby strike a blow for human emancipation, to end this barbarous class-war and place the land and all the means of production in the hands of the people as a collective body, substituting the Co-Operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every member, regardless of creed, color, or sex shall have economic equality, free exercise of the faculties, the full social product of his toil (he receives but one-fourth to-day) multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Don't turn aside from this, thinking it impossible, or that nothing can be done, lest you be in harmony with those historic masses who have ever rejected scientific truths, refusing to be warned to solve social problems in a peaceful way, and years after when too late for peaceful solution were forced by sword and bullets to wade through blood and destruction such as the strikes at McKees Rocks and at Omaha foreshadow to-day. Had Franklin, Madison, Garrison and Wendell Phillips been heeded, the Civil War need never have been fought. Locally, much can be done

Workers must organize industrially, educational meetings should be conducted evenings in the public schools, a concerted effort can be made to better the living conditions of the working class. Therefore without any glad handshakes, election cigars or empty promises, go like intelligent men and vote for the below candidates, even if you are the only one to vote RIGHT.

All other candidates, no matter what good fellows they may be, are in favor of capitalism and wage-slavery from which all other social evils flow. None but the following candidates believe in abolishing the CAUSE of the evil.

A vote for freedom and equality is never lost.

Use your Political Vote to gain your Industrial Freedom.

On account of continual moving around of workers resulting from the unsteadiness and insecurity of employment, we demand that all residential poll-tax and other restrictions regarding voting be abolished.

Primary Election November 10th, 1909.

CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

PLACE AN (X) OPPOSITE THE NAME OF THE FOLLOWING. TAKE THIS TO THE POLLS WITH YOU.

Mayor:
JAMES C. HURLEY.

City Clerk:
LOUIS C. HALLER.

City Attorney:
GEORGE EDWARDS.

Treasurer:
FRANK E. APPEL.

City Auditor:
GOTTLOB AISENPRIES.

City Tax and License Collector:
W. A. WILLIAMS.

City Assessor:
JOHN Z. BROWN.

Members Board of Education:
MRS. AMELIA J. CORKER.
MRS. SUSAN BAST.
MISS MAMIE SHEA.
LEOPOLD FOURNIER.

Members of the Council:
JAMES O. BECKER.
HARRY WALLER.
JOS. LAVIGNINI.
HARRY J. SHADE.
THOMAS J. MILES.
JAMES SHEA.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

People's Palace, 17, Joseph-Stevens-street, Brussels,

Annual Meetings.

SATURDAY, November 6, 1909, at 3 o'clock p. m. Third meeting of Socialist journalists. Agenda: The improvement of correspondence between Socialist papers.

SUNDAY, November 7, 1909, at 10 o'clock p. m. Eleventh meeting of the International Socialist Bureau. Agenda: (a) Report of the Executive Committee; (b) Organization, date and agenda of the Internatioanl Congress of Copenhagen, 1910. Report of the Danish delegation.

MONDAY, November 8, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m. Fourth meeting of the members of the Interparliamentary Commission. Agenda: The results of th old age pensions proposition of Sweden.

Anseele,
Furnemont,
Vandervelde,
Camille Huysmans,
Secretary.

DE LARA A VICTIM

Diaz After Mexican Socialist for Exposing Brutal Conditions.

Los Angeles, Cal., October 20.—That L. Guiterez De Lara, who has been arrested here on the charge of being an alien Anarchist, is wanted by the Mexican dictator Diaz for helping to expose inhuman conditions in Mexico, appears from statements made by De Lara and by John Kenneth Turner. De Lara is not an Anarchist; he is an organizer of the Socialist party.

It is feared that if De Lara is shipped back to Mexico another Ferrer outrage will be committed, this time by the Mexican authorities. A movement is taking shape to prevent such a shocking murder taking place.

In his own defense, De Lara has said: "I am not an Anarchist, never have been one and never will be one. I am not in sympathy with anything that savors of disorder. I am a Socialist who believes in the brotherhood of man.

"My arrest is the result of persecution by the Mexican government, and it is largely due to the information which I furnished John K. Turner for his series of articles in the American Magazine, entitled 'Barbarous Mexico.'

"If I am deported I believe firmly that I will no sooner be on Mexican soil than I will be done away with. I may be placed in some prison or I may be shot. Possibly they will even deny me that courtesy. I may be murdered by a hired assassin."

John Kenneth Turner, author of a series of articles running in the "American Magazine," expressed himself as follows on De Lara's arrest:

"If De Lara is taken across the Mexican border he will be killed as Ferrer was killed in Spain last week. De Lara's fate will be no less tragic than that of Ferrer, though it may be less dramatic. There may be no hastily scooped trench and a firing squad—that is to say the public may hear of none. Within an hour after he is delivered, however, if the United States authorities decide to hand him over, he undoubtedly will be inside of prison and his friends and relatives will never know his fate.

"To my mind the Mexican government simply wishes to punish the man for the assistance he gave me in gathering the material for the articles which the American Magazine is now publishing under my name."

Mrs. L. De Lara also has, in a statement, shown that her husband cannot possibly be connected with such charges as have been made against him. Referring to the claim that De Lara is an Anarchist, his wife said:

"This statement is false, and can be proven to be by everyone who heard my husband's speech. He very likely said a great many uncomplimentary things about both President Diaz and President Taft, because he does not admire the actions of Diaz any more than a great many Americans admire the actions of Taft.

"But never in all his life has he advocated that either be assassinated. He argues that the only thing to do is to show the people of Mexico how they are being oppressed, and educate them until they know how to govern themselves.

"My husband says that should Diaz be killed before the people have been educated to understand the existing system of oppression for private gain, some younger man who would be more tyrannical than Diaz, would take his place."

PRESENTS COMING IN FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

We are pleased herewith to acknowledge receipt of the first batch of presents that have come in this week for the Bazaar and Fair to be held on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace for the benefit of the Daily People. The quality of these present is of a high order, and if they keep on coming in this way the display on the stands at the coming affair will outdo all efforts in this direction in the past.

Note also the distances from where some of these presents come, which goes to show that all over the country an interest is being taken in these affairs of the Daily People.

Mrs. Edith L. Cody, Canal Zone, Panama, valuable Japanese chocolate set (13 pieces), Punch Bowl; Otto Ruckser, West Haven, Conn., one dozen thermometers; Fannie Chernin, El Paso, Tex., hand made Mexican lace or drawn work Doily; J. Ungar, city, two handsome ladies' belts; Section Plainfield, N. J., two terra cotta vases; John Skramovsky, Elizabeth, N. J., one dozen I-deal Line Fasteners; Socialist Women of Greater New York, artistic hand painted leather sofa pillow, beautiful velour sofa pillow, 10 pieces of costly chinaware; Ben Fisher, Winnemacca, Nev., Japanese doll.

L. Abelson, Organizer,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

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THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

13 Volumes on Sale.		6 More in Course of Publication.	
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THE BRASS BELL.........	50c.	CARLOVINGIAN COINS	50c.
THE IRON COLLAR.....	50c.	THE IRON ARROW HEAD	50c.
THE SILVER CROSS.....	50c.	THE INFANT'S SKULL...	50c.
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THE PONIARD'S HILT...	75c.	THE IRON TREVET......	75c.
THE BRANDING NEEDLE	50c.		

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

AT THE GOLDEN GATE

[From the Stuttgart, Ger., "Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" (Metal Workers' Journal) of Oct. 16, by "Chagrin." Translated for The People by J. Scheuerer.]

San Francisco is situated in the zone of periodically recurring earthquakes. Sometimes the rumbling of the earth is heard here, but in general it neither harms nor lessens the joy of life. Since the great earthquake of 1906, the former unconcern has strongly diminished, and the shakings of the earth are accompanied with anxious apprehensions. Many a one's nerves are shaken. The newspapers take this fact into consideration, and publish, in some out-of-the-way corner, a four-line "elegy" about the rumbling. This attitude prevents not only attacks on the nerves but it also prevents a falling of real estate prices.

The great earthquake catastrophe of April, 1906, laid bare before the eyes of all the municipal corruption. Half the city and innumerable human lives were destroyed, not by the earthquake, but through the fire that followed. It would not have reached such horrible proportions if the authorities had been equal to their duties.

The smell of the conflagration was driven away before the stench of the ulcer that burst so unexpectedly. The devastating elements revealed to the horror of the citizens the inadequacy of the water supply and fire department, the heedlessness of the authorities, the criminal negligence in the organizing of the public service and in the erection of buildings, and everywhere the hideous corruption. From the remains of the conflagration stood out the city hall, the pride of the citizens, as a monument of [illegible]e. For fully fifteen years, at an [illegible] of about eight million dollars, a [illegible] bricks was heaped up, which the [illegible]w over like a house of cards. [illegible]ling in of the military was ex[illegible] to rectify whatever injury the heedlessness of the authorities had caused.

The soldiery, which always carries itself bravely whenever called against defenseless strikers, in this hour of real danger only furthered the general demoralization. They "worked" with gun and sword, plundered whiskey bottles and dynamite to the horror of the citizens. The rich ran away. The poor were driven, by the elements, out of their "homes" from street to street, from block to block, till they reached the outlying districts. The hastily gathered belongings were hardly sufficient to cover nakedness. After a few days of dumb perplexity and crying need they established themselves in the open in a "habitable" manner. The world hastened to the assistance of the city, which bled from a thousand wounds. Thanks to the mismanagement of the authorities, the tendered victuals could only be inadequately distributed; a part decayed, another part was recklessly scattered and only an infinitesimal part found its way to the really needy. A good percentage of the funds disappeared in the wide pockets of the big thieves. Even to-day there is still an earthquake fund in existence in the "custody" of "prominent" citizens. The stories about the actions of the relief committees, resounding on all street corners, are too numerous and too horrible to relate here. Even if only one-tenth of them were true it would fill the charity hyenas of the pious Calabra with envy.

The catastrophe brought also otherwise a rich booty. Public service had to be organized anew, new water-supply, buildings, roads, etc., were pressingly needed. This bitter need the corporations utilized to blackmail the city. Scoundrels, without a conscience, who were in the saddle of the city administration, only too willingly lent their hands to it. Public institutions became still more the money-making sources of the politicians; the department for the poor the supply-house for their heelers; concessions worth millions were given as presents to corporations by the city council, after it had pocketed a few thousand ollars' Judas-pence.

At the time of the catastrophe the ion Labor Party" ruled at the City ll, at least nominally. Three times, nion manhood," supported by the cockch-bourgeois, elected the "Union May- Schmitz and his friends. For the t time, Labor, organized in trades ions, was successful in capturing the ministration of a great and rich city America. This was no accident, as etimes happens in the ups and downs politics. Long before had the labor men at the Golden Gate exerted quite influence in public affairs. For deles the trades unions were strong nurically. And to-day San Francisco has elatively, if not absolutely, the highest percentage of trades unionists amongst e cities in America. In the Califor- legislature the Labor party. for quite while, has had its representatives; at present eighteen. True, little is felt as a result of their activities.

Their one and one-half dozen representatives could do little against the seven dozen members of the bourgeois parties, even if they had the will and as much political acumen as they possess ignorance.

The Union party was victorious at the city election in San Francisco. The mayor, Schmitz, elected at the head of the list of victors, was the violin player at the Columbia Theatre, of whom nothing else was known than that he was a "Beau Brummel," and a good fello But in his dealings with the corporations he proved himself a simpleton and weakling. He is still under indictment for taking bribes and similar things.

The Union Labor party, having the administration of the city in hand, had a chance to show the world what unionism was capable of doing. The Socialists took an unfriendly attitude towards it, and could not expect much from its oft-proved narrowness, conservatism and lack of manhood. Nevertheless they believed that they dared expect the administration would be somewhat above its bourgeois predecessors. This would not require much intelligence nor great administrative talent; the external circumstances were favorable. But even the most modest wishes were followed by a dismal opposite.

The so often duped citizens, modest as they are, would have been fully satisfied if the "city-cart" had been dragged up from the stinking morass to dry ground and thereby brought somewhat nearer to the modest wishes of the people for the realization of "good government." The Union Labor party would have placed in the hearts of the working people an indestructible monument and secured renown and re-election, had it only seen to it that hygienic establishments for the care of the economically oppressed and destitute sick were provided. Financial obstacles, ever present, could have been easily overcome, because the city is plentifully supplied with means by nature, commerce and industry.

Now, under such favorable auspices and accompanied with fine promises and easily attained hopes, what did the victorious Union Labor party do?

Where everybody steals, not even 'Union manhood" could abstain! The new city administration proved itself at least the peer of all its bourgeois predecessors in thievery and demoralization. And in ignorance, inactivity, and looseness, it beat all records. Corruption continued to blossom under its regime. At the "bargaining off" of their power and franchises they demanded "ridiculously low prices" from the corporations. Not that all members of the administration were thieves; a few, perhaps, were fundamentally honest. But they lacked even sufficient intelligence for the cleaning of sewers. The administration, as a whole, was corrupt through and through, so scoundrelly in its details that it even cheated the sick inmates in the city poorhouse, which was formerly a serviceable barracks for the scanty meals of race-horses.

If one hears of such a Union Labor party, he must not imagine an organism with self-active cells. A few of the "greatest labor leaders in the whole world," whose lack of scruples is only outdone by their big mouths, unite in appeal to the "horny handed sons of toil" for their votes. The expectation of a paying position drives to them non-gentlemen, prize-fighters, loafers, fools, and also honest workingmen as helpers. And, should it happen, as it often does in America, that both capitalist parties do not put up a list of candidates without running the risk of every yellow cur barking at them, the chances of the vermin, sheltered in the union folds, increase, if, as it happens quite frequently, the old parties are their backers from the start.

The program is programless; talent shows itself in ignoring promises; and morals are dictated by the money of corporations. The "Union leaders" are not in politics for fun, or because of idealism. As true sons of the gold-country, America, they want to "make" money. It's true the properties and franchises and the power of the municipality are worth gold, but they are not yet cash money. They only become such when bargained off to corporations, which requires "talent and ambition."

The highest bidding corporation receives the "Union following"; street railway strikes are instigated against "stingy" railway companies; small favors are granted to make the "citizens," who are united in unions, pliable voters for concessions and candidates; or a few obstinate howlers are, by the "great American handshake," turned into staunch friends.

All this and much more was continued in San Francisco during the Unionistic regime and practiced with success. No wonder that term of office of the Union Labor party was the best harvest time of the big corporations. The auctioneer's flag floated during its regime over the City Hall, and the lawyer "boss," Ruef, acted as auctioneer. He set the price for the properties and franchises of the city. The board of supervisors, only too willing, complied with his wishes because they always carried along with them something for their private pockets. Soon they had "traded off" nearly everything in rights, properties, franchises and other income sources, which the community owned.

The great glare of the fire in the April days of 1906 threw sufficient light into the dark holes of the City Hall to give the citizens a good look at the thieving pack who wore "union badges." The pictures that passed the eye by the light of the fire, drove the "good citizens" to desperation. Angry cries for "reform" and punishment of the sinners split the ears. It was not that San Francisco had been free of corruption before; stealing was going on all the time, without anybody feeling bad about it. But this time the catastrophe burst the ulcer in all its fullness over night, and created a calamity which swallowed goods and men. The demand for justice was this time responded to by a loud echo, a thing which is otherwise not the case in America. The loud resounding was here created and kept alive through peculiar circumstances.

The first opponent of corruption fared bad enough. The "Bulletin" knows that best. The proprietor of this independent paper was almost killed at night by a hireling of the big thieves, its editor was waylaid by toughs clothed with police authority, and set adrift in strange regions. To the sellers of the paper a thrashing was administered, the advertisers intimidated, the newspaper wagons were ditched, till finally a private guard, armed with guns, called a halt to this abomination. The "Unions" fined every member five dollars if he bought or read the paper, because—it wrote against their party. But soon the "Bulletin," this isolated fighter against corruption, was to receive strong assistance.

Through the great robber-exploitations upon the city, the allied interests of the street railways had principally profited, while another mighty capitalist group, synonymous with the name of Spreckles, was left in the cold. The old quarrel between the two groups for the possession of the city couldn't be brought up for a settlement under more favorable circumstances, and at the same time give a good kick to the hated unions, because now the semblance of honesty and disinterestedness and public opinion was with Spreckles & Company.

This coalition for "civic decency and municipal honesty" entered the arena and pitted its millions against those of street railway corporations. The one, like the other, hired newspapers, detectives, cut-throats, cheap sleuths, men of strong fists, burglars, lawyers, and reverends. A gentleman was appointed assistant to the District Attorney with the specific mission to prosecute the public thieves. (Who pays this assistant is not as yet very clear; it can't be expected that in America one would sacrifice practice, nerves, and even put his life into jeopardy for the love of justice.) Neither side spares any means, because the ultimate result of the quarrel determines the ruler of the city. The prize falls to the highest stake. In years to come San Francisco will be greatly in the ascendant through the opening of the Panama Canal, the exploitation of the colonies and Alaska, so rich with quartz and iron. The ship industry will be greatly accelerated, commerce will increase and industry will be strengthened. The economic development of the "rear-door of the United States" is furthered through its beautiful natural harbor and exceptionally favorable climate. No one knows that better than the rival capitalist groups. They know better than any one else, that whichever set wins the palm of victory in this conflict wins also the right to hundreds, aye, thousands of millions. They, therefore, are neither stingy with their money, nor scrupulous in the choice of means. Against the corrupt and corrupting city councilors and their backers 167 indictments were found. Aside from that, after or during, each trial, the number of indictments for perjury, tampering with jury men, or theft of public documents swells apace.

During the prosecution of the thieves, now lasting three years, there were always sensations. The police-president jumped into the water; the assistant of the District Attorney was shot at in court; and, houses of state witnesses were dynamited. Besides that, the bureaus of the District Attorney and the street railway company were burglarized. The latter has officials of the public prosecutor in its employ and they steal documents, while the opposing capitalist group "furnishes" the officials of its opponents with silver. As these lines are being written the president of the street railway company is before the court. The trial has now been on about six months. It took three months to select a jury. In the land of the "free" a workingman has just as little chance to get on a jury as in Germany. The rich criminal is only judged by the members of his class. The trial will end in an acquittal, if not at the first trial, then surely in the Appellate Division.

As everywhere else in this country, in order to prosecute their competitors, a few of the accomplices in crime had to be given immunity to secure them as state witnesses. They found witnesses do, of course, not take their oaths very serious, which in America generally is worse than a farce.

Although the crimes are known and nobody denies them and the defendants often admitted them by sworn to confessions, it is impossible to convict. The criminal code, dating from the time of equal distribution of property, just fits the body of rich criminals to-day to a "T." It requires unanimity on the part of the jury to convict, which makes it easy for the rich fellow to "buy his man." If accidentally an unbribed jury is gotten together, then there are enough "efficient" lawyers who can confuse the brains of "people's" judges. A poor devil has no money to give for bail, he can not bribe a juryman or judge, or witnesses. He has not got the money to get a lawyer to exercise his talents and stimulate baseness. With him "American quickness" reaches the acme. If the rich criminal is found guilty at the first trial, at the second some flaws will surely be found which suffice to overthrow the first judgment. This is how it happens that, after a three years' legal battle, only two have been found guilty, with none of them as yet in jail. The appellate division overruled one verdict, and the other, regarding "boss" Ruef, can not be executed because the defendant, although he had three months' time for the "filing" of his appeal, is not yet done with it. In the meanwhile the criminal is taking joy-rides in his automobile.

If a member of the capitalist class is under indictment in America, he can, under bail, run about, influence judges, work up "pull," buy or send away witnesses, and bribe jurymen, though they are twelve "good and true men." The jurors are kept, during the trial, behind locked doors, and the impression is given as if the judge were on trial. If it is found out that a juoror has read a word in the newspapers about the case or has conversed about the same, the verdict is generally set aside.

But mercy, if a starving workingman steals a loaf of bread, all the pillars of society will fall upon him. Handcuffed, he will be dragged through the streets, his picture will go into the rogues' gallery and all the papers will have it with comments furnished by the police. He is denounced as a "non-gentleman;" his a deed against "public order." Then the poor devil is examined and tortured by folks whose whole life is one continuous crime, and a judge who has come into office by fraud and remains in it through the prostitution of justice in favor of the rich, sentences him to hard labor. Only when he is old and weak and not exploitable for the prison administration, can he hope for mercy of the Pardoning Board.

That, in America, compulsory testimony, torture, corporal punishment, etc., still exist, and that the prisons are partly pest-holes, may be considered as well known. ONE SEEKS USELESSLY IN ALL MODERN LANGUAGES FOR A FITTING WORD TO DESIGNATE THE CONGLOMERATION OF DECEPTION, MEANNESS, CRIME, VIOLENCE, BESTIALITY AND HYPOCRISY, THAT CALLS ITSELF AMERICAN JUSTICE!

The population of San Francisco looks at the two groups of capitalists who are wallowing in the mud, with indifference. It often seems as if it were things foreign to them and entitled only to apathy. Calls for, and of, proceedings are heard daily, but nothing becomes of them any way because it hurts "business" and, the "good name" of the city.

The horrible maladministration ends, of course, the "Union glory." The "reformers" and the "good government folks" put a "reform" ticket in the field. The following election fetched in a simpleton for mayor whose "honesty" smelled through all seams. In the meanwhile, "Union manhood" stands groaning at the "Jordan," and is surprised at the philistine howling against corruption. Now it seeks a compromise with any Tom, Dick or Harry who can bring it to the municipal crib. The former Union Mayor is under indictment for blackmail, bribery and similar things, but he is under bail, and goes about the city a free man.

American States and communities have seen enough reform-movements. At times they were successful for a few weeks. When it seemed that "sanitation" was accomplished, the ulcer broke out at another place. The present trials in San Francisco hold the attention of the public and distract attention from the real cause of the evil. And when the prosecution of the big thieves is ended by victory or indifferent sentence, then the time will have arrived again to make a new attack upon another cancerous growth which, meanwhile, will have quietly matured. In whatever way the prosecution ends, the "good government folks," amongst whom may be found a few honest ones, will be the sorrowing ones. The maladministration which they desire to abolish is born, fostered and maintained by the capitalist system. And none of them has so far thought of attacking this.

THE DUTIES OF THE CAPITALIST

Many are called, but few are chosen. Every day I reduce the number of My chosen ones.

I give Myself up to the Capitalists; I divide Myself among them. Each chosen one receives a share of INDIVISIBLE CAPITAL, but he is allowed to keep it only if he increases it, if he causes it to bear Profit. CAPITAL withdraws Himself from him who does not live up to His laws.

I have chosen the Capitalist to the end that he may knock off surplus values; his mission is to heap up Profits.

To the end that he may be able to give himself up, free and unhampered, to this hunt after Profits, the Capitalist strips himself of all bonds of friendship and of kin; whenever it concerns the making of Profits, he must know neither friend nor brother, neither wife, mother nor children.

He rises above these trivial bounds which divide mortals into separate fatherlands and parties. Before he is American or English, Irish or Scotch, French or German, the Capitalist is an Exploiter. He is only incidentally a republican, a democrat, a monarchist, a conservative or a so-called radical. Gold has its own color, but, as against gold, the Capitalist has no color of his own.

With equal equanimity the capitalist rakes in the money that is wet with tears, soaked in blood, or soiled with dung.

He makes no sacrifices to common prejudices. He is not a mnufacturer for the purpose of producing good merchandise, but for the purpose of producing mercandise that will fetch large gains. He does not establish stock-companies for the purpose of distributing dividends among the stockholders, but for the purpose of drawing to himself the moneys which these own, and to which they have no right. For the small Capitalist is condemned to disappear, to be swallowed up by the large Capitalist. This is the law of CAPITAL.

When I raise a man to the dignity of Capitalist, I thereby transfer to him a part of my own omnipotence over mankind and all that there is.

The Capitalist says: "Society, that is myself; Morality, that is my Private Interest."

When the interests of a single Capitalist are injured, the whole of society suffers. The inability to increase Capital is the greatest of all ills, the one ill for which there is no cure or redress.

The Capitalist causes production to be carried on, but he does not himself produce. Every physical or mental exercise is forbidden to him. It would draw him away from his sacred mission—to heap up Profits.

The Capitalist does not become a metaphysical squirrel, that turns its wheel and grinds out wind.

He cares little whether the heavens announce the glory of God; he does not inquire whether the grasshopper chirps with its legs or otherwise; nor does it concern him whether the ant is a Capitalist.

He troubles himself little about either the beginning or the end of things; it suffices him to cause them to draw Profits.

He allows those attacked with the mania of official political economy to declaim upon monometallism or bimetallism to their hearts' content, but he quietly pockets all the coin he can lay hands on, whether it be of silver or of gold.

He allows scientists to fathom nature, and inventors to apply the forces of nature to industry, but he quickly appropriates their work, just as soon as it has demonstrated its aptitude for exploitation.

He does not cudgel his brains with the inquiries about the good and the beautiful.

He applauds dissertations about "Eternal Truths," but he makes money with whatever adulterations business may require.

He does not speculate upon the nature of Virtue, of Conscience, or of Love, but upon their market price.

He does not inquire whether freedom is a good thing in itself; he takes all freedom to himself, and leaves only the name of the thing to the working class.

He enters into no controversy upon the question whether Right precedes Might; he knows he is in possession of all rights, being in possession of CAPITAL.

He neither opposes nor favors universal suffrage; he neither opposes nor favors a limited suffrage. He purchases the votes where it is limited; where it is universal he throws dust into the eyes of the electors. If he has at all any preferences, it is in favor of universal suffrage, because it is cheaper. While, under a limited suffrage, he would have to buy the voters and their elected candidates, under universal suffrage he need buy only the successful candidates.

He takes no hand in the clatter about free trade or protection. He is alternately protectionist and free trader, according as his business may require.

He is not burdened with any principles, not even with the principle of having none.

The Capitalist is in My hand a rod of iron, wherewith to drive the stubborn herd of wage workers.

The Capitalist smothers in his heart every human feeling; he knows no pity. He treats his fellow men harder than his beasts of burden. Men, women and children are to him only profit-grinding machines. His heart is iron-clad to the end that his eyes may see the sufferings of the workers and his ears may hear their cry of rage or pain, with causing him a pang.

As a hydraulic press comes down slowly and squeezes dry the fruit that is to be pressed and reduces it to the lowest weight, so likewise does the Capitalist press the workingmen dry and flat until he has squeezed out of them all the labor power that their muscles contain. Every drop of their sweat he crystallizes into CAPITAL. When, however, the workingman is used up and exhausted, and, despite all further pressure, can yield no further surplus labor, then he is forthwith thrown away by the Capitalist as so much offal or cow dung.

The Capitalist who spares his workingmen, betrays Me and himself.

The Capitalist turns men, women and children into merchandise, to the end that he who owns neither tallow, nor wool, nor any other commodity, may be at least enabled to sell the power of his muscles, his skill, or his learning. Before man can be converted into CAPITAL he must first become merchandise.

I am CAPITAL the Lord of Creation; the Capitalist is my representative. Before him all men are equal—they are all equally subject to his exploitation. The day laborer, who pawns his muscles; the engineer, who offers for sale his technical knowledge; the cashier, who sells his honor; the Congressman, who barters his vote; the prostitute, who gives up her body;—all are, to the Capitalist, subjects of exploitation.

He compels the workingmen to recuperate their forces with coarse and adulterated food, to the end that they may be able to sell themselves cheaper.

He compels the workingmen to acquire the abstemiousness of a hermit, the patience of an ass, the endurance of an ox at their labor.

The workingmen belong to the Capitalist. They are his estate, his property. He causes his workingmen to be watched with Argus eyes in the factories. They may not interrupt their work with either a word or an unnecessary motion.

The workingman's time is money; every minute that he loses is a theft he commits upon the Capitalist.

The pressure of the Capitalist follows the workingmen as a shadow into their very shanty or tenement. They may not allow either their minds to be contaminated by reading, or listening to, Socialist addresses, nor their bodies to indulge in excessive sport. The wage worker is expected to go straight from the workshop to his abode, eat and lie down, to the end that on the following day he may place at the disposal of his master a pliant mind and a body able to exert itself to the utmost.

The Capitalist does not recognize any rights in the workingman, not even the right to slavery, yclept the right to labor.

He strips the workingmen of their intelligence and of the cunning of their special trades, and transfers these to the machine that is virtually in perpetual motion.

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You cannot stop the seasons e'er,
They must forever roll;
But you can keep your heart a-warm,
An' summer in your soul,
Jest keep the grasses green inside,
An' don't give up your song.
An' then 'twon't matter very much
Ef Summer's gone along.
—JOE CONE.

SANDGREN LEARNING.

The brilliant report from Los Angeles of the meeting held in that city by one of the delegates of the general strike in Sweden, published elsewhere in this issue under the above title, is charming, not only for what it says, but also for the thoughts it suggests.

Three years ago a discussion took place in these columns between adversaries of political action, on the one hand, and the Daily People, on the other, upholding the Socialist Labor Party and I. W. W. position regarding the necessity of uniting the workers of the land on the political as well as on the industrial field. That discussion forms the contents of a 78-page pamphlet entitled "As to Politics," issued two years ago, and that goes thoroughly over the field—pro and con. As appears from that interesting pamphlet, the initiator of the discussion was none other than John Sandgren, the estimable comrade, who, at the time, was in the West, and now has come from Sweden in behalf of the monumental move of the proletariat of his own country. A comparison of the language held by Sandgren three years ago, in the two letters with which he opposed political action, and the language he is now reported to hold shows some progress.

In the letter in which Sandgren initiated the discussion on Politics, and in the sixth letter, with which he returned to the charge, he held that the issue was "the most important one confronting the working class to-day"; that political action "deceived" and "confused" the workers; that the "capitalist class could want no better snap" than to have the workers continue to put faith in political action. Etc., etc. In view whereof, Sandgren not only objected to political action, but initiated a propaganda to tear the workers away from their supposed illusion—hence the discussion that arose in The People. To-day, being asked at the Los Angeles meeting concerning political action Sandgren's answer was: "As voting was a custom of the people in Sweden and also in America it didn't do any particular harm, and he would consider it time wasted to put up a propaganda to convert them away from the habit."—That is progress. It is considerable progress from the position of three years ago which considered so important the causing of the workers to drop political action that a propaganda was immediately initiated by Sandgren to that end.

Nevertheless, considerable tho' the progress is, there is much more to be made by our esteemed friend, as appears from his statement that "the workers had never gained anything by voting." Such an error of fact, uttered by almost anyone else, at this season, could be dismissed without notice. Coming however from the delegate of the Swedish general strike—coming, in other words, from one whose very mission to America is proof positive of a state of things in Sweden that positively proves the inestimable value of revolutionary political action conducted by the workers—coming from such a source, the statement of such an error gives an idea of how difficult is the unrooting of a rooted prejudgment. It was behind the shield, certainly under cover of the cannonade of the revolutionary propaganda, continuously fired by the Socialist political party of Sweden, with which the Swedish economic movement has been in close connection, that the forces of the latter could be recruited and drilled, and a public opinion molded to make possible the grandiose spectacle of the Swedish General Strike. Without that revolutionary cannonade, long conducted upon the civilized field of political action in Sweden, the spectacle of the General Strike—orderly, systematic, clean, self-restrained—would have been unimaginable.

We join the hope expressed by our Los Angeles correspondent that Sandgren's trip to America will cause him to learn more and more of the Labor Movement. He will then finally disengage himself from the shackles of the notion that political action begins and ends with the casting of the ballot. He will realize that the ballot is preceded by the really constructive force of political action. He will understand that a revolution, whatever difficulties it may encounter when preached on the political field, can overcome these, whereas, if it is preached in negation of the civilized methods implied in political action, forthwith strangles itself. Finally—watching the course of the individuals who, once in the I. W. W., renounced political action, and then forthwith degenerated into slummists, preaching theft and "Harassing," and displaying the moral lack of self-restraint and the physical cowardice of veiled and unveiled dynamiters—Sandgren's eyes will then be opened to the fact that the issue of the "ballot" is not one for abstract theory, but one of practical bearings; his eyes will be opened to all that revolutionary political action has done for the workers of Sweden, and to all that political action, hand-in-hand with the economic organization, preserves the Labor or Socialist Movement from.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' GOD.

In the course of one of those orations called sermons, but which are thinly disguised political speeches, Cardinal Gibbons announced on October 25, at the Corpus Christi high mass in Baltimore: "God intended inequality, we will always have it."

There is a world-encircling, tall-crested tidal wave rising, as it roars, roaring, as it rises, against Inequality.

Inequality in what? In the human size, some being tall, others short? In the color of the human eye, some being heavenly blue, others raven black, and yet others gray? Inequality in mental capabilities, some having the gift of painting, others of mathematics, others still of music, and so forth? Hardly! To suppose that Cardinal Gibbons imagines the portentous phenomenon of our generation which is causing thrones to crackle, which is revising creeds, which is shaking the very foundations of modern society to the rising storm-whistle of "Down with Inequality!" has for its aim the equalization of such matters, would be to pronounce the Cardinal a trifler. Cardinal Gibbons knows that the Inequality complained of in the program of the Social Revolution is the Inequality brought about by what Huxley called the "social corks" whereby one set is kept afloat while another set is dragged down—the man-made Inequality whereby Wealth, the fruit of Toil, is made the reward of Idleness.

The political position struck by the Cardinal's sermon throws "out of order" any discussion either as to the fact or non-fact of there being such Inequality, or as to methods. His position is not a denial of Inequality, nor does his position involve the claim that this or that method would fail to encompass Equality, or would aggravate the Inequality complained of. The Cardinal's position is that the Inequality complained of exists; and should exist. This simplifies the discussion greatly.

Cardinal Gibbons' argument why Inequality should exist is that "God intended inequality." He who fetches his deity into a political discussion may not object to having that deity placed upon the witness-stand, and made to give testimony. We shall do so with the Cardinal's deity.

In the historic Sermon on the Mount Jesus uttered the invocation to the Father who is in heaven that his "will be done on earth as it is in heaven." From this certain conclusions flow inevitably:—

1. The ideal on earth represents conditions in heaven;

2. If the deity "intended Inequality" on earth, as Cardinal Gibbons claims, then the condition in heaven must be one of wild jungle inequality;

3. If the heavenly conditions are what they are popularly supposed to be, then the wild jungle condition of Inequality on earth is the exact opposite of conditions in heaven, and to prolong these wild jungle conditions on earth is directly to fly in the face of the will of God.

There is a fourth conclusion:—

The Sinai, to which Cardinal Gibbons ascended to receive, and from which he descended to deliver, the message of his deity, is not the Sinai from which came the Ten Commandments, it is the cliff-bound Robber Burg of Capitalism. The God, whose will the Cardinal enunciated in his Corpus Christi political sermon, is the God Capital, whose symbol is the $.

UP-START DULLNESS.

The "New York Evening Post" is perplexed at what is going on in Great Britain. It can not, for the life of it, understand how "a problem of finance" can produce the "political passion" which it sees produced by Mr. Lloyd-George's budget, and how such an innocent affair can be "distorted into something very near revolution." So as to illustrate its point, the "Evening Post" cites the peroration of a recent speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd-George, as follows:

"Who ordained that a few should have the land of Britain as a perquisite, who made 10,000 people owners of the soil and the rest of us trespassers in the land of our birth; who is it—who is responsible for the scheme of things whereby one man is engaged through life in grinding labor, to win a bare and precarious subsistence for himself, and when at the end of his days he claims at the hands of the community he served a poor pension of 8d. a day he can only get it through a revolution; and another man who does not toil receives every hour of the day, every hour of the night, whilst he slumbers, more than his poor neighbor receives in a whole year of toil? Where did the table of the law come from? Whose finger inscribed it? These are the questions that will be asked. The answers are charged with peril for the order of things the Peers represent, but they are fraught with rare and refreshing fruit for the parched lips of the multitude who have been treading the dusty road along which the people have marched through the dark ages, which are now emerging into the light."

And, quoting these lines, the "Evening Post" wonders why such "violent language," why such "social dynamite," when the new taxes could be defended "sensibly."

History narrates that, about a hundred and odd years ago, when on a certain occasion the starving Parisian populace marched the streets yelling violently for "bread," the Queen Marie Antoinette, asked innocently, "If they have not bread, why do they not eat cake?"

Marie Antoinette and the "New York Evening Post"!—How different, and yet how much alike! The French Queen, the daughter of a hundred Queens, naively dull, the "New York Evening Post," the up-start dullard—both unable to comprehend.

A TIGER, NOT TO BE AWAKENED.

Not a few correspondents, who admit that the Socialist Labor Party's position on immigration is correct, inquire whether the position is also "practical." Almost all spend a good deal of space with arguments to explain that a theory may be correct enough, yet, for a moment, it may be best subserved by its violation.

The S. L. P. position on immigration is pre-eminently practical. The opposite position is pre-eminently unpractical—if held by Socialists.

Whatever the country in which the Immigration Question may be treated from the purely theoretic view point, that country is not the United States. If there is a country in which the Immigration Question demands practical handling, above everything else, that country is the United States.

In England, in Germany, in France, in whatever country, outside of the United States, an issue that directly or indirectly suggests a differentiation of races will fail to fracture the country. In those countries immigrants are few: the bulk of the nation may be said to be homogeneous, substantially so. Otherwise in the United States. Here all nations, almost all races, are represented, and in numbers not a few. Let any issue be raised suggestive of degrees in desirability, and the immediate consequence is that, with each of the nationalities now in the land, the latent, long cultivated and interested superstitions of superiority above all other races will forthwith begin to pulsate. The Immigration Question is such an issue.

Immigration can not be curtailed except upon the principle that the present population of the land is superior to the element excluded. The myth of being the elect of God; a myth that has rocked the cradle of every race; a poison that is in the system of all nationalities;—that myth will start buzzing in the ears, that poison will forthwith become active in the veins of all the nationalities now here. At first the myth will buzz in the collective American ear; the poison will assert itself in the collective American veins; by an inevitable law of cause and effect, myth and poison will presently be buzzing and pulsating in the individual ears and the individual veins of each separate nationality. The final effect is to fracture the land into its component and not yet merged populations.

What that means to the Socialist or Labor Movement need not be enlarged upon. The Labor or Socialist Movement can find no ground upon which to plant itself except the ground of Labor's solidarity. Where nationalities mutually look down upon one another the Labor or Socialist Movement sinks kneedeep into quick sands, and must flounder about distracted.

Are there any considerations more practical? Some think there are. They argue that all the above notwithstanding, to hold such language flies in the face of preconceived popular ideas and that to do so would be to isolate the propagandist. Practical experience disproves the theory.

Behold, the so-called Socialist party. It wishes not to "isolate" itself from the workers by preaching to them the sound principles of immigration. It echoes their superstitions—and where is it? In the steam-roller that he ran over the S. P. Mamie Hayes, who had written to him that "if the 400,000 who vote the Socialist party ticket were in the unions we would control them absolutely," the tailor F. Broman of San Francisco says with admirable precision: "As to the 400,000 Socialist party voters getting in and capturing the A. F. of L., a great many of them would have to either give up the pulpit, law office, or green groceries and go to work for a living before they would be eligible." The late election returns supplement the statement. Beginning with the chief industrial centers of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, etc., in almost all the industrial centers the S. P. vote has gone down markedly. Isolation is feared by a correct stand? The S. P. stands chillingly isolated.

From whichever side the Immigration Question is sighted, from the practical side in particular, it must be handled soundly. It is utterly unpractical to teach people by echoing their superstitions; it is still more unpractical to awaken such a tiger in the human breast as the latent tiger of racial hatreds, and then imagine the job is easier than if the tiger were first slain.

THE INSUFFICIENCY OF MISERY.

Frequently is the remark heard in anti-Socialist circles: "The workingmen are too well off to join a revolutionary movement. They must first be more miserable." How false this is, and how utterly insufficient is misery alone to build a revolution, the recent developments in England prove to the full.

In that country the Royal Commission on the Poor Law and Relief of Distress has just rendered its special report. From this report the fact appears that unemployment and consequent destitution have hugely increased in the last year. For the year ended March 31 last, 196,757 persons out of employment applied for relief in England and Wales, London aggregating 49,239 of these, and outside of London 147,518. The previous year the applications were 32,624 in London, and 57,433 in the remaining districts—making for this year an increase of over 50 per cent. in London, and of nearly 200 per cent. outside of the capital.

From the report appears the further fact that destitution has now reached such a pitch in Great Britain that 31 persons out of every thousand were relieved in 1908-9, as against 14 out of every thousand for 1907-8, an increase of more than 100 per cent. over the previous year's number. The exact figures are given as 56,413, representing 150,971 dependents for 1908-7, and 136,589, representing 376,043 dependents for 1908-9, an increase of nearly double the earlier year's record.

A third vital fact peers out of the Commission's report; namely, that miscellaneous or casual laborers, i. e., those who have been driven by the improved machine from the position of skilled workmen, or have been prevented by the division of labor from learning a trade, furnished 47 and 4-10 per cent. of the applicants. Furthermore, that the building trades furnished 16 and 9-10 per cent., and that the number of applicants from the engineering, shipbuilding and metal trades was 50 per cent. higher in 1908-9 than in the preceding year.

Finally, a fourth and momentous fact is revealed: that a majority of the unemployed are in the very prime of life. In London only 9 per cent. of the unemployed seeking relief were under 20 or over 60 years of age, and the enormous proportion of 51 per cent. were between 20 and 40.

Here then, is a picture of misery almost unexceeded. A great, a 100 per cent. increase in unemployment and destitution, thirty-one out of every thousand in the population driven to seek relief, nearly half the applicants deprived of a trade by the improved machine, and over half of them in the best working years of their life, yet denied an opportunity to work—and yet the revolutionary movement in England has been making of late no particularly great strides.

If misery were sufficient to build a revolution, surely here were misery enough. But misery lacks that sufficiency by many a length. Misery is not enough; it must lead to discontent. Discontent is not enough; it must be enlightened on the causes of its misery, and the cure. Enlightenment is not enough; it must be organized, disciplined and drilled to effect the salutary revolution.

There is misery a-plenty in the world to-day. No need to wait for more. Education and organization are now the needs of the hour.

Bannard's crowd of Republican civic virtue must have been asleep to allow Collector of the Port Loeb, to announce, at this season, that a system of wholesale graft and corruption runs through the customs department of this city from top to botton. Seeing that the Custom House is run by Republican officials, such a revelation should have been held back until after Election Day.

Is it a sign of fear on the part of the Danish aristocracy that its new and so-called radical cabinet has started by abolishing all titles? Or does the move denote conscious strength? Is it that the cabinet has had its ear to the ground, has heard certain rumblings, and is throwing off its clothes so that its class may run away faster? Or is it that, noticing things American, it concludes that titles are surplusage, and the thing to have is property, and that having that you have all and more than titles can convey?

Before the hypocrites, who are yelling themselves hoarse on the subject of the "white slavery" to which young girls are submitted, have got through yelling, the discovery is made that there is also a "white slavery" being inflicted upon boys in the Brooklyn Disciplinary School—a private incorporated charity concern.

What essential difference is there, if any, between the bequests made by Mrs. Caroline Phelps Stokes for the "free circulation of 'Black Beauty' and other publications for the promotion of kindness to animals" and the lady's bequests to the Home of Aged and Indigent Women, to the Dorothy Free Beds and to such other charitable purposes? Horses are not expected to cease to be animals for man's pleasure and convenience even if Black Beauties be treated kindly: workingwomen are not expected to cease to be wage slaves and indigent dependents upon charity, even if a few of them can get free beds, and live to be old enough for admission to a "Home."

All hail to the "third degree"! But is it not atrocious to put a man through the mental and physical anguish of the police practice known as the "third degree"? That may be, but with the aid of the "third degree" the police caused the murderer Otto Mueller to confess. Well, but does not our civilization, to say nothing of our laws, reject the methods of the rack to extort confessions, and expressly provide against forcing anyone to incriminate himself? Well—yes—but these are all old-fogy notions. If not yet entirely, yet are we bravely getting beyond any such primitive ideas. We now live under Sublime Capitalism. "Sublime Capitalism," or "Sublime Porte," what's the odds?

INNOCENT "REFORMERS" GRIEVED.

The Old "Practical" Political Parties Wreck "Purity" Scheme.

Salem, October 26.—Salem County's Anti-Bribery League has gone into involuntary bankruptcy, and the promoters are much chagrined that such action was inevitable. The League wanted to make a crusade against vote-buying at election times, but both the old parties said nay, nay.

This organization was to become permanent, and a committee was appointed to solicit funds to be offered as a reward for evidence to convict persons found guilty of bribery at the polls. Subscription papers were circulated.

Members of the committee ran up against the unexpected when they tried to get the Democratic candidates to pledge themselves against vote-buying and also to prevent their lieutenants from so. These Democrats refused to sign until the Republican candidates placed their signatures to the paper. The Republican County Committee announced that as the league was the thought of the Democrats, the Republicans could not be expected to do any indorsing until the Democratic candidates took a stand one way or the other.

Then the chairman of the league announced that the organization would have to go into "involuntary bankruptcy."

GREEK CAR MEN ON STRIKE.

Athens, Greece, October 23.—After two or three strikes organized at Volos, the most flourishing town in Greece from an industrial point of view, a strike has broken out here among the employes of the Society of Electric Tramways. The principal cause of the strike was the long hours of work, which the men tried to have reduced to ten a day. Already the company has capitulated in the matter of hours, and it is expected that the men will soon be back at work.

THE ST. LOUIS "PROTESTORS"

The members of the St. Louis Socialist party, who opposed the political deal of their organization with the capitalist parties at last April's St. Louis municipal elections, and who are called the "Protestors," have come out with an eight broad-paged document reciting the facts and backing up their every allegation with documents.

They prove that the S. P. member and candidate Emil Simon not only did not protest against his name's appearing on the capitalist Republican ticket, but that he publicly appeared with a letter "appreciating the honor" bestowed upon him by the Republican politicians.

They prove that a Democratic politician and candidate, Owen Miller, who holds to the "identity of interests between capitalist ond worker," was deliberately incorporated on the S. P. ticket.

They prove more. They prove that an "Independent Ticket" was contrived by the S. P. member G. A. Hoehn, with himself on the ticket along with other non-S. P. members.

They prove even more. They prove that both the German and the English St. Louis S. P. papers actually boomed the corrupt performance.

So far as all that goes, the "Protestors" make out a perfect case of false Socialist tactics, of betrayal of Socialism, and of corruption; and, supplementing those specific charges with further and documentary proof, they uncover a political machine of autocracy, low cunning, brutality and knavery such as is ever bred by and accompanies the schemes of folks who seek to "turn an honest penny" by speculating upon Socialism. So far so good. Where, however, the "Protestors" slip, stagger and fall flat is where they conclude that the acts they protest against "strike at the very foundation of the Socialist party." This is a false conclusion. How false may be gathered from the attitude of the S. P. press throughout the land towards the St. Louis affair. The denunciation of the St. Louis affair, on the spot, by the Socialist Labor Party press was met everywhere by the pasteboard S. P. cry: "Daily People Lie!" They all reveled in the St. Louis corruption. A blow at St. Louis hit the S. P. everywhere. Everywhere the S. P. knew that St. Louis was flesh of its flesh and bone of its bone. And they were right.

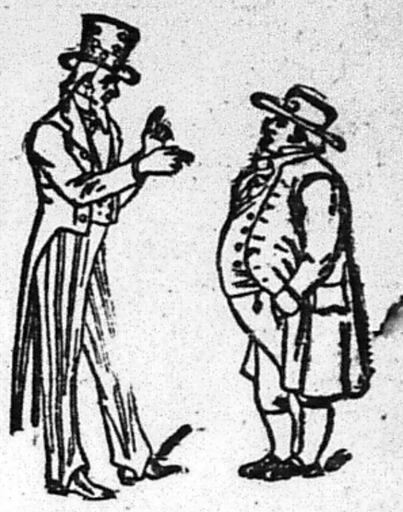
The S. P. is the fruit of the conjugal embrace between the element that Mr. Debs gathered around him in 1897 to start Socialist Colonies, and the element that two years later bolted the S. L. P. in the interest of that system of alleged Unionism, more properly guild system, that has since become the pet of the Civic Federation, and that justly earned the applause of the "Wall Street Journal" as the "bulwark of Capitalism in America," and the condemnation of the Socialist Berlin "Vorwaerts" as "deadwood." Superficially, the two elements had nothing in common. At bottom they had. Both aimed, in all sincerity [the crooks that were attracted by both, though loud, were negligible quantities; they did not typify the two moves] to bring about the Social Revolution by revolutionizing society behind its back. However distinct the two theories, the theory of "colonies" and the theory of "saving craft Unionism" may seem, they are one in this that both lead away from the fight. They proceed unconsciously from the notion that an enemy can be overthrown by leaving the field to him. Proceeding from the identical premises, the two theories and elements embraced. The fruit of the embrace was Pure and Simple Politicianism—Get votes! Any old kind of votes! Votes by any and all means, but votes by-all-means. Roll up the vote and the walls of the Capitalist Jericho will fall at the bray of the Joshua tooter. Hurrah! Hurrah!! Hurrah!!!—This, THIS is the foundation of the Socialist party.

The consequence to the superstructure of such a foundation was to be foreseen. By an inevitable chain of cause and effect, that had to come which has come in St. Louis, and, with shades of color, has come everywhere else in the S. P., and is bound to come in still more pronounced fashion, until the false structure, already cracked beyond redemption, crumbles into ruins.

When the "Protestors" charge the majority of their organization with "striking at the very foundation of the Socialist party" they make a charge even the remote truth of which is a denial of the stand that they take. Of course, the woodlouse "strikes at the foundation" of the tree on which he feeds; but to blame him therefor is to blame him for obeying the constitution and law of his existence, the fulfillment of his mission—to bring down that tree.

The woodlouse majority in the St. Louis S. P. and everywhere else, being true to the "very foundation of the Socialist party," are fulfilling their mission to perfection.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am going to the woods.

UNCLE SAM—But you'll be back in time to vote?

B. J.—Not much; that's the very thing I want to escape.

U. S.—And let the thing go by default?

B. J.—There's no default in the case. It is a choice of rotten apples.

U. S.—I certainly don't share that view.

B. J.—Would you vote for the Gaynor party of humbug?

U. S.—Indeed I wouldn't.

B. J.—Nor would I. Or would you bestow your ballot upon that falsifying Bannard Fusion party?

U. S.—Most assuredly not. In the first place, this gang is as much after a comfortable seat on the backs of the workers as its Democratic rivals. In the second place it is a preposterous crew. It wants the private ownership of the means of production, it wants to keep that up, and yet it claims to be in rebellion against the results of such private ownership. It wants to uphold the system of private exchange, and yet it alleges it wants to "smash the trust," although its candidate is a trust man.

B. J.—So say I.

U. S.—Between the two, labor is between the devil and the deep sea. I'll have none of either.

B. J.—And don't you get tired of seeing the two sets of puddin' heads and rascals making faces at each other?

U. S.—And disgusted, too.

B. J.—That's the reason I'm going to the woods.

U. S.—But you have no choice other than these two?

B. J.—None other.

U. S.—What about the Socialist Labor Party?

B. J.—Give me a rest.

U. S.—You shan't have a rest till you explain.

B. J.—Well, I will explain. The Socialist Labor Party is a political party like all others; and the same as the Democratic and Republican parties, it will become corrupt when it comes into power.

U. S.—Are the Republican and Democratic parties corrupt?

B. J.—Are they not?

U. S.—As far as I can tell they are not.

B. J. (amazed)—What!!!

U. S.—They are not. I have never heard of a single instance in which a Republican or a Democratic politician, from President down to the Alderman, has sold out to the working class.

B. J. looks puzzled and knocked out.

U. S.—Do you know of any instance to the contrary?

B. J.—I can't say I do.

U. S.—Consequently they are not corrupt. They are put there by the capitalist class and they remain true as steel to the capitalist class.

B. J.—Coming to think of it, that's so. Even though they quarrel among themselves, and even amidst their bitterest wrangles, just as soon as a labor issue is up, they form one solid body against the workingman.

U. S.—Once more, therefore, I repeat they are not corrupt. As your premises fall through, so must your conclusions. The Socialist Labor Party cannot become corrupt. As the representatives of the old parties are incorruptible and remain true to the capitalist class that runs them, so will and must the representatives of the Socialist Labor Party remain true to the class that puts them in power and whose interest they represent. There is no instance of the representatives of a revolutionary movement having sold out; the labor fakirs sell out; they do not represent the working class or any revolutionary movement. They represent themselves and a cowardly movement. Don't go to the woods. On Election Day cast your ballot solid for the Socialist Labor Party—for James T. Hunter. Anything else you may do is aiding our common foe.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"THE PEOPLE" INDISPENSABLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly send me the Daily and Sunday People and inform me before my subscription expires. I don't like to be without the People as I feel lost. Enclosed find money order for $2 in payment.

F. M.

West Orange, N. J., Oct. 23.

THAT REPORT ON THE GARMENT TRADE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The report on the Garment trade issued by the Women's Civic Federation is incorrect, even where they found good conditions. Some time in February or March, 1909, a number of boys from the office where I was employed ran into the factory and started sweeping up the place. I asked one boy what it meant, and he told me that inspectors were to come. As soon as the place was cleaned and ventilated several ladies came in and inspected and found everything "good."

What I should like to know is how did the manufacturer know that inspectors were coming? And then the inspectors did not look between the boards; if they had they could have found plenty of cockroaches and dirt.

I should also like to know whether the ladies visited the living rooms where their husbands' clothes are made? I can prove to the ladies that most of the rich people's clothes are made in living rooms and under horrible conditions. Even the middle class trade is partly done in tenement rooms.

The report also states that in the best appointed factories there are no compulsory benefit societies. Well, it may be so somewhere, but where I had experience it was different. Once the society had a ball and every man had to buy two dollars' worth of tickets. It was pay two dollars or leave the place. I had to pay this sum and I must say that I was short of money that week.

I could let the ladies know more of the real conditions in the factories, but will leave it for the next occasion.

M. Deitch.

New York, October 28.

ATTLEBORO S. L. P. MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Through the efforts of Leon Platt of Attleboro, a meeting for the purpose of forming a Section of the Socialist Labor Party, was held in Studio Hall, 5 Emory street, Attleboro, on Sunday, October 24. Platt acted as chairman and opened the meeting with a thirty minute talk and then introduced John Leach as the speaker. Though the attendance was small, owing to lack of advertising and a stormy night, considerable literature was sold and some subscriptions for the Weekly People were secured.

When questions were called for a Socialist party member asked for and was given the privilege of the floor to make a few remarks. He misquoted both the chairman and the speaker and then proceeded to talk on the false basis so set up. An interchange of remarks between him and the speaker resulted in his leaving the hall followed by some of the audience.

One of the statements made by the Socialist party man was that James F. Carey was not expelled from the Socialist Labor Party until a year after he voted for that armory appropriation, and if we knew his reasons for voting for it we would be pleased with his action. As I had heard Carey himself explain his conduct in that affair I stated that his excuse was that he voted for better sanitary conditions for the militia. What the militia is used for we all know.

More meetings will be held in the near future and no doubt progress will be made as the workers are interested in the subject. And reading the literature of the S. L. P. will soon make them understand how the abolition of wage slavery can and will be brought about.

C. H. T.

N. Attleboro, Mass., October 25.

FERRER PROTEST IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party of St. Louis, at a mass meeting yesterday afternoon at 1717 South Broadway, adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Spanish Government, October 13, in putting to death Francisco Ferrer, founder of free schools at Barcelona, Spain, who was court-martialed on the charge of "being the instigator of the Barcelona uprisings," and as being opposed to the Moroccan war. C. F. Meyer was chairman of the meeting.

The resolution condemned the ruling classes of Spain, the clerico-capitalist-reactionary societies. The resolution pledged the St. Louis Socialists' support to the masses of working people in Spain who are endeavoring to free themselves from the yoke of the clerico-captialist-reactionary party.

The resolution was signed by Chairman Meyer, F. G. Moore, Joseph Scheidler and F. Froehlich. After the resolution had been passed a collection was taken for the relief of those thrown out of work in Spain by the Spanish Government for refusing to favor the Moroccan war. Slips were given out to be filled and returned at the next meeting with amounts to be donated by members of the party.

Among the speakers were F. Froelich and Chairman Meyer. The former, after telling how Ferrer was seized and executed, declared the end of the capitalist party is in sight, and that the execution of Ferrer is but another notch in the gun of the Socialist party. The resolution and money raised here is to be sent to the National Committee of the Spanish Socialist Labor Party of Spain.

S. L. P.

St. Louis, October 24.

PIERSON PICKS 'EM UP RIGHT ALONG.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During my two days' stay in De Soto, Mo., I succeeded in landing eight subs. for the Weekly People. No meeting was held there, owing to cold and rainy weather.

From De Soto I went to Bismarck, Mo., and while waiting for another train managed to pick up three more subs. During the two days' work in Poplar Bluff, Mo., seven more were secured for the Weekly People. I would have held an out-door meeting there, but as the streets were practically deserted at night, it would have been useless to have made the attempt.

I left Poplar Bluff with the intention of going direct to Pine Bluff, Ark., but owing to a wreck on the road I missed connections at Little Rock, and was compelled to stay all day before I could get another train for Pine Bluff. Three subs. were secured for the Weekly People and one for Der Arbeiter while in Little Rock.

At Pine Bluff, during Saturday and Sunday, another sub was landed for Der Arbeiter and seven for the Weekly People. This makes a total of two subs for Der Arbeiter and twenty-seven for the Weekly People secured during the week ending October 20th.

The street meeting held Saturday night in Pine Bluff was well attended and I had a good sale of literature, some twenty-six pamphlets were disposed of. One of the local watchdogs wanted to know if I had a license to sell books. He was told to look up his master's law book.

I met Winter while in Pine Bluff. He was once organizer of the Section there, which was made up principally of farmers. He informed me that the Section went to pieces because of some dropping out while others moved away. In spite of all this he is not the least bit discouraged, but has promised me that he would do all he could to build up another Section. I left with him a list of the subs. secured during my stay there. Some of these men may develop into good material for membership in the Party. The S. P. Local here died some months ago and in spite of strenuous efforts on the part of State and national spouters of the S. P. outfit to revive the corpse they have failed.

I left Pine Bluff for Benton and while waiting there for train connections, a train pulled in from the south with Taft aboard. A crowd, of course, was in waiting, including State troops and a brass band playing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and other national dope airs. They were all there to see "our" President, and to be jollied along. During the brief stay of the Presidential train, it was nip and tuck, between Taft and the Arkansaw Dems, who had him in tow, to see which of the two could jolly the most. From the expressions which I saw on some of the faces of the poor slaves present it could readily be seen that they were thoroughly disgusted with what they heard.

I arrived in Texarkana this morning, and while here and during my trip through Texas shall do all I can to push the Party press and literature.

Chas. Pierson.

Texarkana, Tex., October 27.

WAILING REVIVALISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A tabernacle has been put up here and revival services are being held by a reformed hotel keeper from New York. We have had about a month of this wailing which hasn't improved things that I can see. The villagers are being told that it is the individual's fault.

Observer.

Sherburne, N. Y., October 26.

ELBERTIAN THEORY AND PRACTICE AGAIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The two stories about the Bernstein Manufacturing Company of this city, which were published in the Weekly People of October 23, touched that company in its weak spot, or rather its "soft" spot, for hasn't this good moral firm a fatherly feeling for its employes? Surely it would never peddle its golden texts in the pay envelopes of its men if it were not highly concerned in promoting their welfare—with hot air.

But those two articles in the Daily anl Weekly People wounded the tender feelings of the Company so deeply that it actually forgot all about its goody-goody preachings and discharged, expelled, cast out,—yes, fired, one of its employes who passed the Weekly People around the shops. Evidently the firm only believes in a lop-sided education; an "education" controlled by itself; free speech when itself can put on and remove the gag.

Another Employe.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 25.

THE "PUBLIC" PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There is so much that is good in the enclosed clipping from the Twentieth Century Magazine that I decided to send it to your paper for re-publication.

G. J. S.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 22.

(Enclosure.)

BONDAGE OF THE PRESS.

At a time when the American republic faces dangers more grave and less widely understood than any in its history we appeal to candid men in behalf of a free press.

There are in the United States almost as many newspapers and periodicals as in the rest of the world combined. Their force in opinion forming the most potent, as it should be the most beneficient, in our national life; and yet so strictly are the great majority, including the most influential, held in fetters forged by feudal lords of industry that liberty of the press has become largely a mockery.

With an income exceeding a hundred millions of dollars a year from those who advertise, and less than eighty millions froom those who read, these publications naturally favor their chief supporters. And many of the largest industries that advertise are combined in a few hands with power to make or break those who favor or oppose them.

But far worse, more subtle, more insidious, is the method of press muzzling which helps maintain the corrupt and insolent rule of public service corporations and trusts throughout the land.

The well-directed distribution of blocks of stock has converted into willing aids to such rule almost all of the press not owned outright by industrial chiefs. Recent revelations show that this unholy alliance is a fact; and show, too, that many papers are not only for sale to the highest bidder, but insist upon being bought, liberty of the press thus being hideously distorted into license to practice piracy.

Discerning readers of the leading weekly and monthly magazines can see that not a few of those that discuss political affairs are subject to similar control. It is true that there is a seeming freedom of utterance upon all topics. For, by printing a part of the truth about everything most of the time, it is much easier to deceive all of the people all of the time.

As Louis XIV. changed into despotism the limited monarchy of France, pleasing the vanity of his people by the seeming glories of his reign, so the creation of an empire of the trusts is being aided by the flattering of the vanity of the American people. Commonplaces in the daily life of anyone and everyone are reflected by words and pictures in a way to arous the marvel of foreigners and the disgust of thinking patriots.

Shallow writers cater to an age kept shallow that the masters of industry may fill pockets that are deep. Or, at the behest of their masters, hired henchmen of the pen distort and belittle, suppress or discolor, facts of vital importance. And as the best in French literature was blighted by Louis, trust rule is now blighting the best and exalting the worst in American journalism and magazinism, the literature of the people.

Milton, in his splendid argument for a free press, traced the origin of the censorship to the Inquisition. It was in Spain that the Inquisition reached its rankest and most obnoxious growth. And it is Spain which today is the least progressive country in Europe. The minds of its people are yet the minds of children. As a nation it is impotent in war, a sluggard in science, a land of dead glories and of vain regrets, an anachronism, a mildewed memory, a reproach and a by-word among the countries of Christendom.

Let us in America take warning from the fate that befell France, and the fate that is now Spain's. Journalism here has already been reduced to the level of a mere trade, and magazinism is rapidly becoming such.

The hostility of reviewers in both these fields to really great books is often bitter enough to discredit their authors in the public mind. Only two men of all those who write for our 2,500 dailies enjoy any measure of that just fame which comes from the able expression of one's own views upon vital questions under one's own signature. And fewer and fewer are the magazines that will print any writer's opinions conflicting with their own interests.

AN APOLOGY TO THE S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have always esteemed the Daily and Weekly People for their straightforwardness, and I trust they will not prove themselves less worthy of my admiration in this case which I now place before you.

That I have fearfully abused the Socialist party in previous articles, you will not gainsay. However, as much of my abuse was based on knowledge deduced a priori, and which I am now unable to substantiate in detail, with the actual facts, I beg to make a public apology and a retraction to that party, and in consequence of this ardent desire, have composed the following verses, which I will kindly request you to publish in the Daily and Weekly People, and thus ease my conscience.

Gus. A. Maves.

Toronto, Can., October 20.

ODE TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA.

Or, The Song of the Ash-Barrel.

(The Socialist Labor Party has been likened unto a well regulated household, and the Socialist party like unto an ash-barrel, its necessary adjunct.)

I am the god of usefulness,
With whom no man may quarrel;
A friend to every household is
The glorious Ash-Barrel.

I am the martyr in the field
Of great and good endeavor;
From sickness, pain, and death I shield;
A useful god forever.

I bear the brunt of filth and dirt,
And of disease unending;
And for this task I'm well begirt;—
The needs of man attending.

I suffer insults without end;
Stand in unsightly places;
At me, the scavenger, my friend,
Makes horrible grimaces.

The slum curs that my contents share,
Have treated me unkindly;
My staves, their marks of contempt bear;
Their insults I bear blindly.

And, oft-times sound, and healthy fruit
Comes in by mere mistaking;
If it remains content, and mute,
What odds will it be making?

But, if it should resent the filth,
My stench its voice will smother!
I harbor nothing but ill-health;
With nothing else I bother.

The nobles of the upper rank
Slight me with awry glances;
Their patronage, I have to thank;—
My value it enhances!

The rich and poor who come around,
May use me at their leisure;
I am the Social dumping-ground;
It is my only pleasure.

And, when within my strong embrace,
No more filth I can harbor;
Let no ingratitude efface
My noble deeds, and valor;—

But take me to the 'biding place,
Where all the refuse slumbers;
And roll me down the banks of grace.
Where nothing more encumbers:—

And build a fitting monument
With which no man may quarrel;
My Social loss let all lament;—
The glorious Ash-Barrel!

HAMMER HITS.

Socialism is going to break up the home, isn't it?

If that is so Socialism will have to hustle: Capitalism has the job well on the way to completion. The worker's home in fact was never more than a rented hovel, out of which he is liable to be thrust by the landlord, assisted by "democratic" laws, at the shortest notice. Capitalism is making even that kind of home unavailable. The press is almost unanimous in advocating the setting up of general depots where the working woman can leave her children while she forsakes her home (?) by attending to the "wants" of the capitalists, by producing profits for them.

The great mass have neither home nor country, yet the world is theirs by right, and soon will be theirs in fact, when they rise in their manhood's might and take it, hold it, and run it. Only then will they know the meaning of the word "home."

There is only one issue—Capitalism vs. Socialism.

We defy human imagination to conceive a middle issue.

There are only two interests, and they are as much the antithesis of each other as heaven and hell: The interest of the owning class and its tools—and the inherest of the moneyless, propertiless wage slave class and its dependents. No man can stand for both.

On the other side are capitalists, landlords, judges, lawyers, parsons, priests, statesmen, politicians, etc. On the other the great mass of men, women, and children, who sell their lives for bread to keep life in.

There is only one enemy—the brigand capitalist class. We have a right to call them so, because in the estimation of every student of economics, of every honest student of past and present history, they stand convicted of robbery, violence and murder. Their brigandage is becoming too glaring for their own safety, and recognizing this, a few of them (like the nobles before the French Revolution) are giving countenance to all kinds of reform schemes. But the great mass of them will never recognize it till, like the sword of Damocles, suspended over their heads, retribution overtakes them as it did the feudal class of France.

Meanwhile the one great duty of the working class is to organize for Socialism.

Capitalism is in the toils—the toils of its own creation. The capitalists are hard up against each other in the world's market, they are preparing to rend each other by proxy—the proxies being their robbed and murdered wage slaves whom the profit-mongers will not hesitate to immolate in millions if, and when, they see or imagine they see advantage in doing so. If they thought a universal war would save them it would be proclaimed to-morrow.—Sydney People.

MARX on MALLOCK
—or—
Facts vs. Fiction
By DANIEL DE LEON.
A LECTURE THAT EFFECTIVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR "DIRECTING ABILITY."
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LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

D. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Your friend is wholly off in his premises. The Socialists are not in the majority in France. If they were, capitalism would not now be still in force.

"X. Y. Z."—There is no danger of deportation. The provisions for the inspection of immigrants apply only to the regular channels of immigration.

"ONE WHO BEGINS TO SEE," PUEBLO, COLO.—'Tis a case of plain arithmetic. The Socialist party's claim of 52,000 members is disproved by its general votes. Its last and highest general vote (Sept. 11) was 9,499. The figuring that experience warrants is that about one-quarter of a membership usually fails to vote. If one-quarter had failed to vote, the general vote of a 52,000 membership would have been 30,000. Even if a larger percentage, one-third, had abstained, the general vote would be 34,333. If even a still large percentage, one-half, had abstained, the general vote would have been 26,000. If a still higher percentage, three-quarters, had abstained, it still should have had 13,000. The claim of 52,000 members with an actual vote of 9,499 amounts to a claim that over four-fifths of the membership abstains—a wholly ridiculous roposition. What did happen is that 52,000 people paid dues and most of them dropped off almost immediately. The paid "organizers" of the S. P. must make a good showing in money returns, or they lose their jobs. Hence they "organize" any and everybody on hurrah tours, get their dues, and report to headquarters. After they leave a place there is often not a trace left of their "organization"; and so it goes from place to place.

P. M., NEW YORK—The S. P. could not steal (capture) the Socialist Labor Party organization the way Tammany did the Independence League, or in any other way. The S. P. did more than once attempt the capturing business. But the S. L. P. landed their agents regularly on the outside.

T. A. J., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The only tax the workingman pays is paid in the shop where the bulk of his product is taxed away from him. It is called "profits."

E. T. K., MEADVILLE, PA.—No doubt the situation in France is highly instructive. Similarly, is the situation in other European countries. The circumstance that the situation in all those countries differs in many respects from ours, hence methods cannot be the same here is, no doubt, no reason to neglect studying those situations. On the contrary, much can be learned by us from the contrast. All this is granted. At the same time this other must also be considered. Most of our people are too busy to keep posted on European conditions, hence on inapplicability of European methods in America. Therefore, it is imperative to accompany information on European events with information that may guard the reader from falling into false conclusions. It is the S. L. P., for instance, that has introduced Herve to the American militants, altho' Herveism is not quite applicable here. It is not quite correct to say that Herve's conception of industrialism is quite as mature as ours. Industrial conditions in France are not as advanced as ours.

J. V., NEW YORK—Moneys for the revolutionary movement in Spain are sent through the regularly constituted channels of the S. L. P. and the Int'l Socialist Congress in Brussels. This office declines to advertise self-constituted collectors of funds.

P. O. P., MEDFORD, MASS.—The subject has nothing to do with Marxism, or Socialism. Socialism does not claim that we can all be Goethes or Marxes; far from it. Socialism claims that, material wants being satisfied, the diversified latent capabilities of man would blossom; whereas, at present, cold penury chills the noble current of the soul.

K. A. H., NEW YORK—"Mere abstention from casting a ballot at elections" does not necessarily imply "direct actionism," "physical forcism," or "dynamitism." A monk, who withdraws from the struggle of life into an anchorite's cell, also "abstains from casting a ballot at elections." On the other hand, to "abstain from casting a ballot at elections," as a repudiation of political action, and at the same time preach a social revolution, that implies the exercise of destructive physical force, and such physical force only. Destructive physical force is either organized, or individual. Organized destructive physical force is military, and that is out of the question in America. There remains individual physical force, and that spells "dynamite," or "sandbagging" (if you prefer that term), or any other such act of stupid anger, doused in the sneaking methods of cowardice.

A. M., PHILA., PA.—"Analogy" cannot be sweepingly condemned. Analogy may be good or bad—as with statistics. Statistics are valuable if sound; worthless if unsound. So with Analogy.

J. F. T., MADISON, WIS.—No; never once. Never in the remotest way have the advancers of the theory that the I. W. W. should drop the political clause answered the question: "How will the I. W. W. recruit the necessary forces for the exercise of the revolutionary act, if it discards the civilized method of preaching a revolution, to wit, political action?" That challenging glove remains unpicked, that file is still being gnawed upon to the destruction of the teeth of the innocents who tackle it. As to the veiled dynamiters, they give it a wide berth.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, ENGLISH READERS ESPECIALLY—The "salary" of King Edward is asked for. What is it with some degree of accuracy?

H. S., CINCINNATI, O.—J. H. Arnold, 3312 Bank street, Louisville, Ky.; Gustave Herve, 121 Rue Montmartre, Paris, France.

R. M., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—In sending clippings, insert name of paper and date of issue. Clippings are otherwise substantially worthless.

J. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—Ask for a complete edition of Robert Owen's works.

L. M., CHEYENNE, WYO.—This office knows of no such paper. Shall inquire.

J. H., NEW YORK—A New Yorker who registered, and then changed his place of residence to Jersey City, cannot vote next election day either here or in J. C.

L. C. F., AND E. M., NEW YORK—Complaints against the Editor of The People belong before the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.

F. C., NEWARK, N. J.—Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" is a satire on men and institutions.

W. A. S., SIDNEY, N. S. W.—For such detailed information communicate with H. Richter, Genl-Secy-Treas., pro tem., of the I. W. W., Hamtramck, Mich.

D. B. M., GRANITE, OKLA.; M. S., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; L. P., ATTLEBORO, MASS.; G. M. S., PROVIDENCE, N. Y.; R. W. S., BALTIMORE, MD.; D. B., PASADENA, CAL.; S. A. J. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; H. B., HAMILTON, CANADA; C. J. M., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; O. W. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; F. P. B., LOUISVILLE, KY.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; J. A., TOLEDO, O.; J. D. F., CALDWELL, N. Y.; J. T. C., COLUMBIA, S. C.; J. S., ST LOUIS, MO.; P. F. C., NEWARK, N. J.; C. S., BLYTHEVILLE, PA.; G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.; A. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; H. W., LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Matter received.

UNITY
An Address by DANIEL DE LEON
THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : : : :
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He who gets new readers for The People. when read pass it on to some one else.

GAYNOR WINS

Tammany's Local Ticket Probably Defeated

Fusion Professional Bankrupts Seem to Have Routed Professional Tammany Sluggers.

Socialist Labor Party Vote--on Deck

Socialist Party Vote Slumps Far Below One-Half of Last Year's Slump, and Probably Below Even the Slump of Four Years Ago.

William J. Gaynor has been elected Mayor of New York.

In a sense it is a personal victory for the Judge whom Father William T. Daugherty, of St. Athanasius Roman Catholic political machine in the Bronx, denounced as an atheist, because he was educated enough to know Lecky, and enlightened enough to accept Lecky's theory of the inevitableness of prostitution in the capitalist regime.

Tammany may crow over Gaynor's victory, but it is a hollow victory for Tammany. The loss of its local ticket is a serious defeat for it.

The gentlemanly, eminently respectable, Fusion bankrupts have snatched the fat things away from the raw-boned professional thuggery.

Tuesday was election day, a day when the workers could have done things. Today is another day—the day when, the tumult and the shouting past, they go back into the same old treadmills of capitalism, considering themselves lucky that they may do that.

But another day—The Day,—will surely come.

The Socialist Vote.

The Socialist vote as usual comes in fragmentarily, but from those fragments certain deductions are safely made. The Socialist Labor party is on deck, indestructible. The Socialist party shouters for votes, any old kind of votes, were outshouted again this time. Their vote has slumped; it has slumped heavily. From all the districts so far heard from the slump is over 50 per cent. of last year's vote, and looks very much as if it will fall below the vote of four years ago—that much for S. P. tactics.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia, met in regular session on October 31, with Jerene in the chair. Members present Buxton, Neff, Jerene, Brandt. Absent, C. Rudolph, excused.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence: From Organizer Mueller, Section Richmond, acknowledging receipt of tabulated vote and ordering stamps, also referring to proposed agitation tour in the state; from Paul Augustine, National Secretary, on same lines, and from same, asking for nomination for N. E. C. member for Virginia for the coming year; from Schmidt, organizer Section Roanoke, enclosing half yearly report and ordering due stamps; also from Schade, Newport News, ordering stamps; and from McTier, Blacksburg, Va., resigning active membership in the state and stating his intention of applying to N. E. C. that he be admitted as a member-at-large on the grounds of convention failing to put a ticket in the field this fall.

Decided "that the State Secretary be instructed to notify the N. E. C. that the Sections in this State do not feel able to finance an organizer at present nor in the near future for proposed State agitation tour."

Decided, "that the State Secretary be instructed to make a call for nomination for N. E. C. member for the State, votes to be returnable by November 29."

The financial report was then read and adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Receipts, $7.80; expenses, $7; balance on hand, $14.85.

F. Buxton,
Recording Secretary.

He who gets new readers for The People, when read pass it on to some one else.

S. L. P. SECTIONS AND MEMBERS, TAKE NOTICE.

The following motions are hereby published in accordance with the provisions of the Party Constitution. Discussion will be allowed in the columns of the Daily and Weekly People until November 27th. Letters for publication on this subject received between now and November 23rd only will be considered.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

New York, Oct. 29.

Section Cook County, Ill., moves to strike out Article 12, of Party Constitution, and substitute it with the following:

Non-English speaking language federations nationally organized shall be defined as Language Sub-divisions of the Socialist Labor Party for propaganda purposes in the respective languages and shall be affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party in the following manner:

Section I.

The Federation shall pay to the National Executive Committee a per capita tax of three cents per member per month.

Section II.

The Federation shall have no other due stamp than the regular S. L. P. stamp.

Section III.

Each Federation to be represented on the N. E. C. by one representative with voice but no vote.

Section IV.

Section or branches of Federations shall be represented on the General Committee of the Sections and shall pay a per capita tax of two cents per member per month.

Section V.

The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdiction over all properties of the Federations, as with all other sub-divisions of the party, without responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by the Federations.

Section VI.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the national bodies of Language Federations shall be subject to approval by the N. E. C. of the party, and shall contain all the fundamental provisions of the party constitution.

Section New York County, N. Y., moves to strike out Article 12, of the Party Constitution, and substitute it with the following:

Non-English speaking Language Federations, nationally organized, shall be chartered by the National Executive Committee and be affiliated with the S. L. P. in the following manner:

Section 1. Language Federations shall pay to the National Executive Committee a per capita tax of five cents per member per month. But the provisions of Article VII., Section Five, in regard to the National Executive Committee setting aside two cents of the monies received for every due stamp sold, to be used as a mileage fund, shall not apply to such Federations.

Section 2. Each Federation to be represented on the N. E. C. by one member.

Section 3. Each Federation shall be represented in the National Convention of the S. L. P. by one delegate for every fifty members or MAJOR fraction thereof.

Section 4. Sections or branches of Federations shall be represented on the General Committee of the S. L. P. Sections, provided they pay the regular per capita tax, or by fraternal delegates.

Section 5. The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdiction over all properties of the Federations, as with all other subdivisions of the Party, without responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by the Federations.

Section 6. Members belonging to a Branch or Section of a Federation, shall not at the same time, be members of any other Party, Branch or Section.

Section 7. The Constitution and By-Laws of the national bodies of Language Federations shall be subject to approval by the N. E. C. of the Party, and shall contain all the fundamental provisions of the Party Constitution.

PHILA. SUNDAY LECTURES.

Sunday afternoon lectures under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party of Philadelphia, will be held in Morning Star Hall, Ninth and Callowhill streets, second floor, at 2.30 p. m., as follows: SUNDAY, November 7, E. Oatley, "The Mission of the S. L. P." SUNDAY, November 14, E. J. Higgins, "The Way to Get Socialism." SUNDAY, November 21, George Brown, "Anarchy vs. Socialism." SUNDAY, November 28, G. G. Anton, "Industrial Unionism."

Daily and Weekly People readers are urged to attend and help us make the lecture a success.

R. McClure, For Committee.

A STRAIGHT TALK

On Matters Pertaining to the Party Press.

It is a question whether a Socialist daily paper, in the English language, can be made self-sustaining. It is pretty safe to say that it cannot now be made to "pay."

The capitalist press is not self-sustaining, that is in its function as a purveyor of news. A writer in "Printer's Ink," says, of the magazines, "the advertiser supports practically all of them." The census reports for 1900 also prove conclusively that publications, daily, weekly, and monthly are possible only through advertising patronage which bears the chief burden of the expense.

One can readily see that the Daily and Weekly People are not sustained by advertisements. In a way this is a strength, and also a weakness. A strength, inasmuch as there is no advertiser influence over the Party Press, and never can be; a weakness, in the sense that the operating expense, easy for other papers, must be raised by us in other and more difficult ways.

With us the operating expenses are as low as we can get them. Then we utilize the plant in doing such job work as we can get, and in publishing our own books and pamphlets. When our efforts of this kind are supplemented by an active propaganda we manage to squeeze through, but when any one of the forces upon which we depend slackens up, as in this instance the propaganda, we are immediately up against it, for the reason that we have no reserve fund to fall back upon in meeting of obligations. Then it is we are forced to call upon our friends for help.

As a matter of fact these calls upon our friends have not been very burdensome. For the past three years the contributions have averaged not quite a dollar a year per capita. Of course, many individuals have given much more than a dollar a year each, they did it because others could give nothing, nevertheless, if our friends had been assessed, and all had paid the assessment, it would not have been a dollar a year to each, and that is surely not burdensome.

We look to you, proletarians, to support your own press. We don't look to saviours from the class above to lead us out of wage slavery, nor do we look to millionaires to finance our press, because we propose to keep our press in our own hands. We look to you, fellow workers, and to our own efforts to maintain the Party Press.

Receipts for the last week were:

John Begovich, San Pedro, Cal	.50
A. Pilero, Panama	5.00
Jim Cody, "	3.00
J. Duchak, "	2.00
C. Chase, "	1.00
F. McCornish, "	1.00
A. Dallow, "	1.00
J. Esenault, "	1.00
A. Conway, "	1.00
J. Johnson, "	1.00
Wm. Douglas, "	1.00
J. Hrachovanie, "	1.00
Clyde Pring, "	1.00
F. Foster, "	1.00
A. Novak, "	1.00
V. Dixon, "	1.00
A. Wensborrow, "	1.00
P. Ender, "	1.00
Ed. Boggs, "	1.00
Tom Dixon, "	1.00
H. Benton, "	1.00
J. Hassett, "	1.00
A. Grundy, "	1.00
Wm. Atkinson, "	1.00
Section Tacoma, Wash.	2.50
J. Schneider, Boston, Mass. ..	1.00
C. Heine, Philadelphia, Pa. ..	.50
G. H. Winter, Portchester, N.Y.	.50
H. B. Friedman, New York ..	.50
L. Pilout, New York	1.00
18th and 20th A. D., New York	1.00
Old 4th and 10th A. D.'s, Bklyn	2.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn	1.00
A. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
J. Royat, Newburgh, N. Y. ..	.50
H. Halpern, New York	.55
"Martellus," U. S.	1.00
"Junk"	.25
E. W. Collins, Spirit Lake, Idaho .... $	5.00
H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.	1.00
H. Mahland, New York	5.00
C. Vonderlieth, New York	5.00
Julius Samuels, New York	2.00
J. Donohue, New York	.50
Max Stern, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
H. Mueller, Wilkinsburg, Pa...	2.00
F. Rogler, " " ..	.50
G. Swanboy, " " ..	.50
F. Weber, " " ..	.50
T. A. Gray, " " ..	.50
A. Ziegler, " " ..	.25
E. Urech, " " ..	.25
E. Adamek, " " ..	.25
W. Adamek, " " ..	.25

BETTER WORK

Brings Better Results, as a Matter of Course.

Last week's propaganda work showed pretty good results, that is, compared with some recent weeks. The total number of subscriptions increased and Labor News orders had a good increase. It is especially gratifying to see Sections stocking up with literature for the winter's work. Section Tacoma, Wash., takes the lead in this with a cash order of $21.12.

Those sending two or more subs were:

R. Williamson, Adamsville, Ala. ..	5
C. Pierson, Texarkana, Ark.	27
A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal.	2
H. Schultz, Denver, Colo.	2
Section Denver, Colo.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	10
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass.	2
L. Platt, Attleboro, Mass.	4
G. S. Petersen, Worcester, Mass. ..	5
C. Baetz, Detroit, Mich.	2
G. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich.	5
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	2
W. E. McCue, Minneapolis, Minn. ..	3
E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y.	4
A. Clayman, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
J. M. Long, Newburgh, N. Y.	3
M. Stern, Schenectady, N. Y.	4
C. Vonderlieth, New York	3
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J.	4
A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore.	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	4
A. E. Reilly, Akron, O.	4
F. Wheeler, Phila., Pa.	2
F. A. Uhl, Pittsburg, Pa.	2
E. Schade, Newport News, Va. ..	2
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. ..	27
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	5
R. Clausen, Spokane, Wash.	2
J. C. Schaible, Mabton, Wash.	2
H. Cody, Panama	5

Prepaid Cards—Brookline, Mass., $5; Detroit, Mich., $2; Phoenix, Ariz., $5; Tacoma, Wash., $5.25; Wilkinsburg, Pa., $5.

J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz. .$	2.50
"Designer," San Francisco, Cal.	1.50
Geo. Miller, San Francisco, Cal	2.50
J. A. Rowley, Sunnyvale, Cal. .	2.00
"Disappointed Hopes," Toronto Canada	6.00
E. Williams, St. Davids, Ill....	1.50
T. C. Joslin, Brighton, Mass...	1.00
F. Tiddy, Westernport, Md. ...	2.00
L. M. Cunningham, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Branch II., So. Hudson, N. Y...	1.75
Total .... $	90.05
Previously acknowledged....	5,215.16
Grand total	$5,305.21

MILWAUKEE SOCIABLE AND CARD PARTY.

Instead of our annual Entertainment and Ball, which will not be given this year because we have been unable to secure a suitable hall, Section Milwaukee will give a Sociable and Card Party on SATURDAY evening, November 13, at "Saengerheim" Hall, 300 Fourth street, Milwaukee. All comrades, sympathizers and readers of the Daily and Weekly People are cordially invited to attend and spend an enjoyable evening with us. There will be no admission charged, but admission will be by tickets, which can be secured from the committee or any comrade of the Section.

Aug. Driebel,
W. Reinhardt,
J. Vierthaler,
—Committee.

SPANISH SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY RELIEF.

Up to date the following contributions have been received and forwarded to our Spanish comrades via the International Socialist Bureau:

Dr. N. Kavinoky, Buffalo, N.Y. ..	1.00
Boris Reinstein, Buffalo, N.Y. ..	1.00
Paul Augustine, New York city	1.00
John Lindgren, Brooklyn, N.Y. ..	1.00
Leo Muller, Potholes, Cal.	.65
Ed. Evans, Tacoma, Wash.	1.00
J. S., New York city	1.00
E. W. Collins, Spirit Lake, Ida. ..	3.00
Local 1011, Brotherhood of Painters, N. Y. city	25.00
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. ..	.25
William Skinner, Los Angeles, Cal	.25
Socialist Maennerchor of Los Angeles, Cal.	2.25
Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P.	2.50
Local 169, I.W.W., Tacoma, Wash.	2.50
Total	$42.40

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

SECTION HARTFORD, CONN., DANCE.

Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, will give a dance on SATURDAY evening, November 6, in S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street. All members and friends are cordially invited.

OUR INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page two.)

cover, among others, Senator Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama, 10 years a banker; Hernando De Soto Money, Senator for Mississippi, a lawyer and large planter; and Senator J. E. Ransdell of Louisiana, one of the worst exploiters of cotton plantation labor in the state, and pres. of a capitalist body known as the Nat'l Rivers & Harbors Congress, whose object is to get good harbors and cheap waterways for its members.

Senator Elkins's Good Company.

To go back north a little bit, we find Senator Elkins of West Virginia, whose heiress daughter was recently rejected by an Italian Duke because her money had not yet stained her blood blue enough for King Edward of England. He is one of the largest mining and railway magnates of his state. Associated with him in the job of Senating is Nathan B. Scott, pres. of the Central Glass Wks., and vice-pres. of the Dollar Savings Bank of Wheeling. One of the West Virginia Congressmen deserves to be put in this bunch. He is George Cookman Sturgis a lawyer and capitalist who lives on the produce of several local enterprises in and around Morgantown. He is credited with organizing the Morgantown & Kingwood R. R. Co.; was secretary and director of the Union Utility Co., and in 1906 caused to be built the Sabraton Trolley Ry., whose slaves, as owner, he now sweats unmercifully. He was at one time pres. of the State Board of Trade.

Next door, in Kentucky, we find Congressman J. C. Cantrill, pretending to represent the people of the state. What he really represents is the "American Society of Equity," a boss farmers' clique, of which he has been state pres. since January, 1908. Two years before that he was active in beating into a bosses' organization the tobacco growers of the state, of which he was himself one. Don Calvin Edwards, another Congressman, is a good second to Cantrill. He makes his money by withholding the value of their product from his wage workers in his extensive manufacturing and lumber businesses.

Hard on Pennsylvania's Workers.

North of Kentucky, Pennsylvania's working class is left in the Senate to the tender mercies of a lawyer, Penrose, and of George T. Oliver, who started as a lawyer, but for the last 28 years has been helping Carnegie and Schwab melt profits out of the workers in the iron and steel industries. He is furthermore pres. of the Youngstown Car Man'f'g Co., of Youngstown, O., and director of a nice collection of financial and industrial corporations in Pittsburg. Pennsylvania's Congressmen are no better. John M. Reynolds is "engaged in" law and banking, and also a fat salary-drawer in the Colonial Iron Co., which exploits the mining and pig-iron industry around Riddlesburg. Finally, N. P. Wheeler is a lumber king and farmer, has made a fortune out of tanning, and is at present an officer in several companies and banks.

Around the Lakes.

Senator J. W. Boehne of Indiana, has been an exploiter of labor in stove and range factories since 1881. Imagine him representing the interests of labor! Henry A. Barnhart, a Congressman of the same state, is an ex-pres. and manager of the Rochester, Ind., Telephone Co., and ex-pres. of the National Telephone Association. Evidently he believed in "stringing" the working class.

William Alden Smith, second Senator from Michigan, is an exploiter of compositors, pressmen, stereotypers, newsboys, etc. He is the principal owner of the Grand Rapids "Herald," which he uses to "mold public opinion" the way it suits him best. Congressman Henry McMorran, of his state, used to be owned by the grocery, milling, grain and elevator industry, in which he had large holdings. Of late, however, he has taken to commercial, manufacturing, and transport companies to provide him his "otium cum dignitate." He was once general manager of the Port Huron and Northwestern R'way, where his "brains," aided by his grip on the grain interests, netted him a neat pile in his 11 years on the job. Joseph Fordney, another Michigan Congressman, revealed himself in the recent special session of Congress as an insatiable and not wholly scrupulous fighter for privileges for the lumber interests. The reason is revealed when one finds he has vast pine land and lumber holdings in the state. He was once vice-pres. of the Saginaw Board of Trade. A second lumber Congressman is G. A. Loud, who has been loudly at it for thirty years, exploiting thousands of lumber-jacks.

Wisconsin owns for its junior Senator still another lumberman, Isaac Stephenson. He is also a farmer and banker, but for the last twelve years has given most of his time to hewing wealth out of the veins of the woodmen around Escanaba.

Across the Mississippi.

This finishes up the states east of the Mississippi. The interests which in truth control the statesmen they fondly think are theirs, are all too plainly revealed. Across the Father of Waters things are just as bad. Beginning with the trans-Mississippi tier, we strike in Iowa a Congressman, G. N. Haugen, who seems to have been a sort of pirate on the high seas of real estate and banking for a couple of decades, since he got his "original accumulation." A fellow-congressman of his, John A. T. Hull, is a banker, too, but varies it by farming—by proxy through his farm-hands, of course.

The Grain States.

"Fliers in wheat" being now quite the thing, we take a little fly up to North Dakota. Here, scratching a junior Senator, we find Martin N. Johnson, a farmer and grain dealer, who leaves his farm serfs to do the work while he practices at law.

"Bleedin' Kansas" has good cause to bleed. One of her Senators is J. L. Bristow, who is a newspaper owner, the workers on the Salina "Daily Republican" and Ottawa "Herald" having successively passed through the squeezing process in his hands. One of her Congressmen, too, is pres. of the First National Bank of Logan. But perhaps his greatest exploit was when in 1890, with a number of others, he organized an "irrigation" company, which purchased for a song an arid tract along the Soloman River, cut a few ditches in it, and entered upon a career as my Lord Farmer.

Oklahoma is as yet very poorly developed, yet she already has a lawyer, banker and business man, Robert L. Owen, for Senator.

The Two Territories.

New Mexico is not even a state yet. Yet her Territorial Delegate is Wm. H. Andrews, a farmer who is also an owner of mercantile houses and railroads. He is pres. of the Santa Fe Central Ry., to boot. No better off is Arizona, whose Territorial Delegate, R. H. Cameron, is a mine and stock-farm owner.

Reed Smoot, who nearly lost his seat in the Senate a few years ago for being a Mormon, has against him a far more serious charge in the eyes of the workers, upon which never a whisper was raised in Congress. He is an exploiter of labor in extensive woolen manufactories, and is also a banker.

Wyoming has for senior Senator a live-stock and real estate capitalist, Francis E. Warren, and for Congressman at Large, Frank W. Mondell, a mercantile light who also indulges in stock-raising, mining, and railway stock purchased in various western states and territories. So well has he "indulged" that he is almost sole owner of the Cambria mines at Newcastle, and of the miners who toil in them.

"Senator" Borah.

Speaking of mining leads quite naturally to Idaho's junior Senator, William Edgar Borah, whose enthusiastic prosecution of the absurd case against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone left no doubt, even if one did not otherwise know it, as to his holding large chunks of mining stock. His co-Senator Heyburn, is said to be tarred with the same stick. Both are lawyers by profession.

Nevada rejoices in having her workers' interests well taken care of by George S. Nixon—banker, mine-owner, stock-farm magnate and farm-labor-exploiter.

The Pacific Coast.

California pays her Senator's salary to George C. Perkins, who since 1855 has been coining money out of the marrow of workers in mercantile establishments, banks, farms, mines, whale-ships, and steamships. He is also ex-pres. of the 'Frisco Merchants' Exchange. J. R. Knowland is one of California's Congressmen; is a wholesale lumber merchant and shipper, and also, as a side line, director of the Alameda Savings Bank and the Nat'l Bank of Alameda. A second Congressman, Everis A. Hayes, saw a gleam of profits in mining in the Gogebic Range in northern Wisconsin and Michigan in the 80's, and hasn't been able to break away yet. Yet so hard does he have to "work" directing these properties, that in Santa Clara County, Cal., where he lives, he finds ample time to dabble in more mining, fruit raising, and journalism. Together with his brother, he owns and publishes both the San Jose "Daily Morning Mercury" and "Evening Herald."

Running to Oregon, we next come across Senator Jonathan Bowne, Jr., who tried law a year, didn't like it, so took to banking and other gentille business. Now he is pres. of a large number of local corporations, and—hold your breath!—of the Bourne Cotton Mills of Fall River, R. I. How's that for long distance direction of industry!

Washington has nothing better than a couple of lawyers to show for Senators, but here comes, perhaps, the most significant surprise of all. The Territorial Delegate from Hawaii is—J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, capitalist, at your service! Already "our island possession" has felt the brand of the dollar, and been forced to spew out a capitalist to "represent" it.

Conclusion.

The government by industries is a vision, a philosophic abstraction, say you! Here are facts enough to crack the shins of your blindness over till they ache. The government by industries is not only coming, it is here, inside the shell of the crumbling political state.

All that is now needed is for the Working Class to overthrow the political state altogether, and assume full control over the industrial, which they now allow their overlords the capitalists to run in the ruts of overwork, unemployment, starvation wages and industrial slaughter.

S. D. L.

1200 CIGAR WORKERS

(Continued from page 1.)

ing was a bitter disappointment for the company. The strikers were there in full force, Kossuth Hall being filled to the doors. Not only did the workers listen to the S. L. P. speakers, but overwhelmingly favored the plans presented by them as to the conduct of the strike. However, a few of the strike leaders were opposed to these plans. They opposed the election of a committee to confer with the company, and insisted upon turning the whole matter over to Police Magistrate Edward Houghton for settlement.

It could be seen at once what such an attempt at arbitration would lead to. The S. L. P. men of New Brunswick declared that in that case they would have nothing to do with the strike. They would only take charge if a well organized and clear-cut fight was launched. Their advice was for the time disregarded. Yet it was felt necessary to leave a speaker among the strikers. As Basky had to leave, E. Steron remained.

On Monday morning the situation changed. The strikers saw that the Police Magistrate's arbitration conceded them nothing, but was a wholesale gift to the company. The committee which on Sunday had stood in the way of the proper tactics was discharged. Since this turn of affairs, the chance of victory is good. The strikers asked Steron for his advice. A great meeting was held Monday evening, at which Steron spoke, and at his suggestion a committee of fifteen was elected, a strike headquarters was opened, and a force of pickets detailed. The company now saw that the strikers were on the right track, and that it was almost impossible to defeat them. William Krueger, the superintendent of the factory, said he would close the whole plant, and the work would be sent to the other factories owned by the company. This was a very simple matter, as he had no one to work for him anyway.

Big meetings are held daily in the spacious headquarters in Armory Hall, and the S. L. P. men are continuously present as aides and advisors. The strikers are firm, with the exception, with shame be it said, of the American workers, mainly girls, who make frantic efforts to end the strike and get back to work. Here, as elsewhere, it is the "superior" American who is the one anxious to scab, while the "inferior foreigner" is fighting to his last gasp for better conditions.

The strikers demands are:

Better stock;

Ten cents increase per hundred on all cigars; and

CLEVELAND COMRADES AND FRIENDS, ATTENTION!

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., Will Hold an Important Special Meeting.

A very important special meeting of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will take place SUNDAY, November 7th, 2.30 p. m., at headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue. A resolution pertaining to unity of the Socialist forces in this country, introduced and adopted at last meeting of the City Ex. Committee, will come up for discussion and final action. No comrade, sympathizer, or intelligent workingman, interested in a united Socialist movement can afford to miss this meeting. We expect everyone of you.

The Organizer.

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